

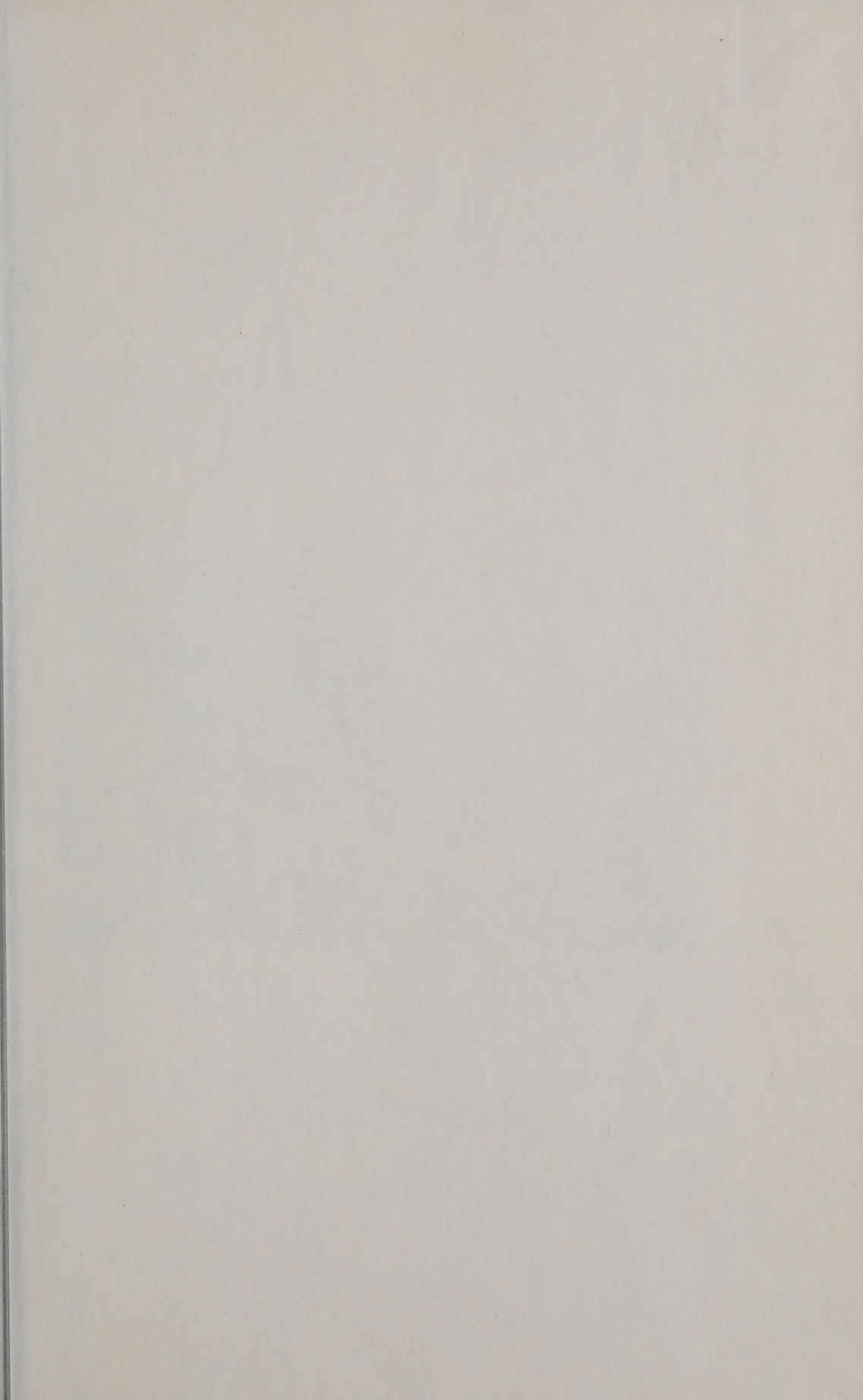
Gc
929.11
J564c
2040813

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01068 7520



JIREH COLLEGE

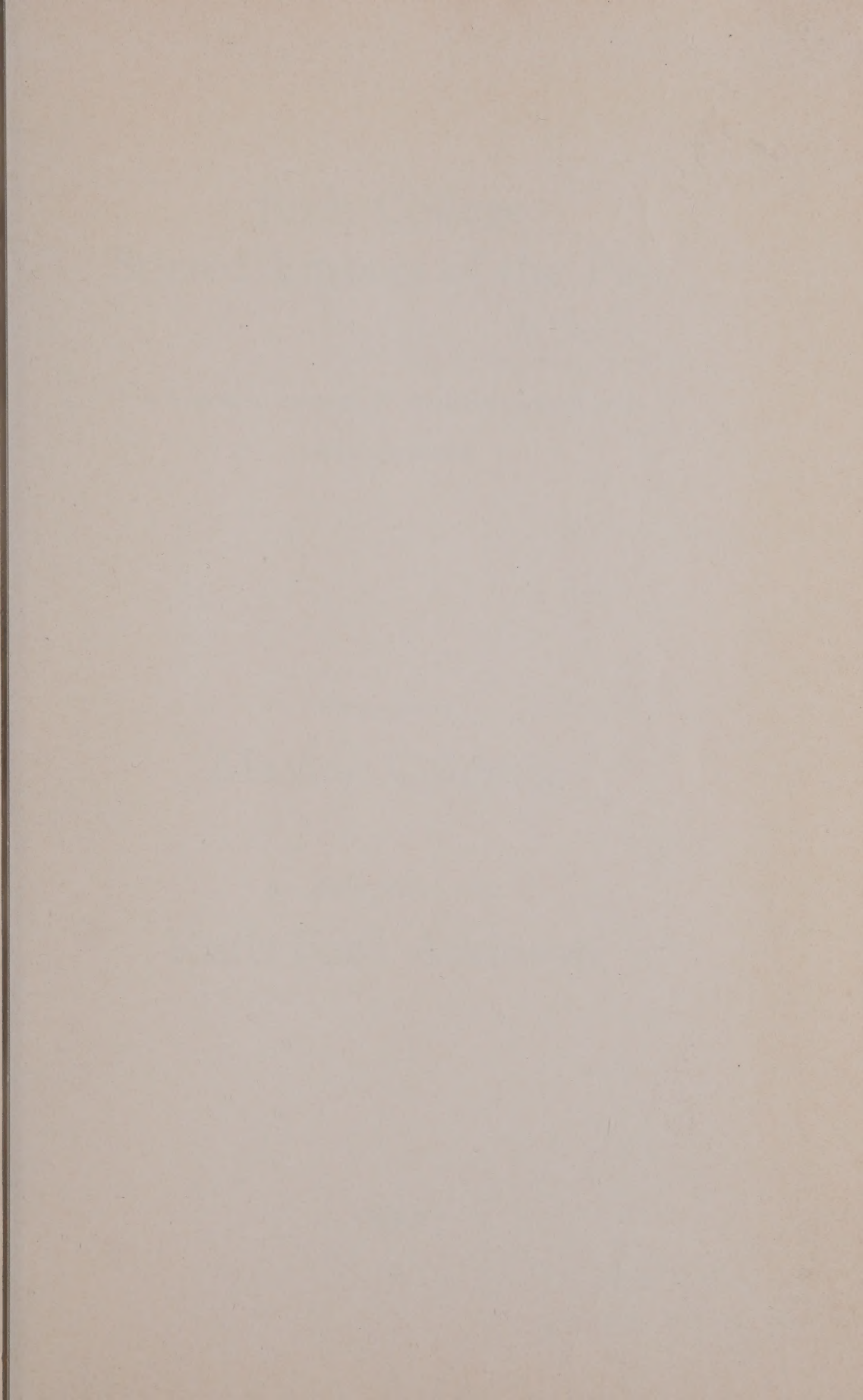
STIRRED EMBERS OF THE PAST



MAXINE COLONNA

RUTH FORD ATKINSON

5.00



Jireh College
Stirred Embers of the Past

Douglas C. Wya-

A historical analysis of available records and
recent memoirs

Prepared by

Maxine Colonna

in collaboration with

Ruth Ford Atkinson

1963

108

79 7990 10

Copyright 1963 by Maxine Colonna and Ruth Ford Atkinson

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be
reproduced in any form, by a reviewer, without
the permission of the publisher.



Printed by the Valliant Company, Albuquerque, New Mexico

Library of Congress Catalog No. 63-21737

To the Late

Daniel B. Atkinson

Our faithful president and leader

2040812

10000 copies put to 2 of 100-1747 PO 10633

Preface

In response to a request from R. E. McWhinnie, Registrar of the University of Wyoming, for a compilation of authentic historical notes concerning the once-active Jireh College at Jireh, Wyoming, we have spent the past four years in an effort to "meet the task." After a preliminary search for existing records we met in conference in June, 1959, at Ney, Ohio, and concluded that our task was a monumental one.

First, the college records had been locked in the college building when it was closed and abandoned, and some were undoubtedly lost. A portion of them was salvaged by Charles W. Pfeifer, Secretary of the Board of College Trustees, and among these are the records of the Cornerstone Laying; meetings of the Directors of the Jireh Land Company and the Board of College Trustees; an important gradebook containing names of students, courses, and grades; and various miscellaneous papers. This material remained in possession of the Pfeifer family until November, 1960, when it was presented to the University of Wyoming, and in July, 1961, transferred to the University Archives Library, where it may be found under the title, "Pfeifer Collection." Except for the gradebook, these records do not cover the full ten-year period of the college.

Second, the next best source of information was found in the scrapbooks of the two older Atkinson daughters, Lois and Mignon. In these are numerous commencement programs and old prints as well as old photographs. Again, they did not cover the entire ten-year period, and particularly the late years.

In this situation we decided to attempt to reach by correspondence as many former students as possible, particularly graduates, requesting biographical data and memoirs. A few months later, we added former faculty members and ministers to the list. And as our correspondents grew in number and the data more involved, we bombarded our more generous helpers with additional questions.

We believe that our correspondence project has been successful, for some 37 former members of Jireh College and community have responded to our request for data, with a total of more than 150 letters received during the period November 1959 to February 1962. All have been interested in the renewal of contacts (some had not been approached by anyone since leaving Jireh more than 40 years ago). In fact, this is the first time a detailed history of Jireh College has been attempted and we are most grateful to every one of our contributors. (See Appendix II for reference list of names and addresses.)

As a result of this correspondence, some have furnished additional records as well as memoirs. Vera Van Cleave sent a complete commencement program for 1917; James F. Wilson sent old prints and alerted us to the existence of the Annual Reports of the Jireh Experiment Farm; Bertha Thompson, Eunice and Ruth Meyers loaned old prints; Albert Day, Edward Pendray and Lavonne Pfeifer loaned recent prints of the college foundation stones; and Lavonne loaned other prints and photographs. Edward Pendray also sent us extracts from early Christian Church publications.

We also desire to express our appreciation to staff members of the University of Wyoming: to June Schrib, Editor of Wyoming Alumnews, for assistance in verifying records of alumni; to Gene W. Gressley, Archivist, and Ruth Ann Haug, former Acting Archivist, for assistance in the search for Jireh records and the gift of old prints and negatives; to James W. Oxley, Assistant Dean of the College of Agriculture for loan of the Annual Reports of the Jireh Experiment Farm; to Wilson G. Clough, Professor Emeritus, School of American Studies, for editorial suggestions; to T. A. Larson, Director of American Studies, for his encouraging review of the paper; and to R. E. McWhinnie, Registrar, for his personal interest in the history of Jireh College and its former students.

Finally, we are most grateful to Lola Homsher, Director of Wyoming State Archives and Historical Department, Cheyenne, Wyoming, for her endorsement of the paper; and to Miriam Moreland, prominent member of the Historical Society, Laramie, Wyoming, for her assistance in arranging for its publication and distribution.

Inasmuch as the educational aspects are emphasized in these historical notes, our research effort has been directed mainly toward the college personnel rather than business members of the Jireh community. In consequence many names will have been omitted. We apologize for the omissions and suggest that further investigation is needed to extend the historical data to include the entire community.

Numerous details are included in these notes for the purpose of providing the reader with such items as would have appeared in yearbooks, alumni news and other similar records.

Mayme Colonna

Albuquerque, New Mexico

Ruth Ford Atkinson

Covington, Georgia

Contents

	Page
Preface.	v
Introduction.	ix

PART I

THE COLLEGE PLAN AND DEVELOPMENT

Chapter

I	Origins.	1
II	The Jireh Land Company.	11
III	The First Announcement.	18
IV	Jireh and Community.	25

PART II

TEN YEARS AT JIREH COLLEGE

I	Beginnings.	27
II	The Board of College Trustees.	29
III	College Building and other facilities.	33
IV	Faculty.	36
V	Students and Curricula.	42
VI	Various Departments and Activities.	54
VII	Higher Education and Careers.	70
VIII	Jireh and Community.	76

PART III

THE END OF AN EXPERIMENT

I	The Hand of Fate.	87
II	Post-Jireh Notes and Nostalgia.	90

APPENDICES

I	Brief History of the Christian Church.	99
II	Reference List of Contributors.	101
III	Biographical Sketches of Students.	102

Illustrations

Plates. I - XV JIREH COLLEGE PERIOD

- I Daniel B. Atkinson
- II Ruth Ford Atkinson
- III Jireh College. Cornerstone
- IV Jireh College Bell bathed in "Old Glory"
Students and Faculty 1913-14
- V Male Quartet 1915
Students and Faculty 1914-15
- VI Riders at Jireh College 1913-14 or 1914-15
Winner of First Prize. July 4th Celebration
- VII Leslie Cox and Eunice Meyers 1914
Eunice in "Exhibit" dress 1914
Bertha Thompson in "Rebecca" costume 1912-13
- VIII Girls Basketball Team 1914-15
Basketball players on Dormitory Steps 1919-20
Boys Basketball Team 1914-15
- IX Public School Building. Postoffice Building 1915
Rexroth Hotel and Knight Real Estate Bldg. 1915
- X Players in "Mrs. Briggs Poultry Yard" 1916-17
"Goldie Locks and The Three Bears." 1916-17
- XI Dardenalla Players 1916-17
The "Confederate General and Three Soldiers" 1917-18
Campfire Girls in "Hiawatha" costumes 1919-20
- XII Arnauka Wheat - James F. Wilson as "marker" 1915
Coast Bearded Barley with new "markers" 1916
- XIII The Juniors in the Game 1917
Dairy Specialist speaking to Farm Bureau members 1919
- XIV Former Dalzell house occupied by the Pfeifer family since 1916
Charles W. Pfeifer and Mrs. Pfeifer 1917
- XV Stage Set for the Last Commencement 1920

XVI, XVII CAMPUS AND TOWNSITE 40 YEARS LATER

- XVI The old Townhouse - only building on the Townsite
The lone tree on the Townsite
- XVII The Steps facing West

Introductions

Jireh College, a small Christian college which flourished for a period of ten years in eastern Wyoming, has a unique place in Wyoming history. It was the first denominational college to be established in the state and the only such institution in Wyoming. In recent years the state university at Laramie has encouraged various denominations and religions to provide facilities near the campus, for study and worship according to the standards of each, respectively.

Jireh College, primarily, was a college preparatory school with provision for college freshman and sophomore curricula. As such it was also the first community center junior college to be set up in the State of Wyoming. Jireh students and other family members later attended the state university where twelve of this group are known to have received degrees.

Jireh College was wholly dependent upon the Christian church organization at Dayton, Ohio, for financial support and when this support was withdrawn, the college, necessarily, was forced to close. During its period of activity, however, the college developed notable rapport with its students as well as with the university. The spirit of this relationship survives today, and has motivated the present research and attempt to bring the beneficial and constructive aspects of the college into historical perspective.

The title for this study originated some years ago when Ruth Ford Atkinson, widow of the former president of the college, revisited the old Jireh townsite and sat on the deserted cement steps of the college building facing the West. Her first thoughts were of her husband with whom she had come here so long ago, and whom she had lost. Her mind dwelt on the shattering of his hopes and dreams for the college, once a bright spot on this Wyoming prairie! On his pride in the students and his concern for their well-being. On his joy in each new program of the community. On his lonely burden as president and leader under the strain of greater responsibilities and diminishing funds.

And then she thought of a different side. What had been accomplished could not be taken away! Ten years of effort would not be lost! Ten years of achievement would stand as a monument to his dedicated spirit!

And so the embers of memory burned a little brighter.

PART I

THE COLLEGE PLAN AND DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER I

ORIGINS

The region of eastern Wyoming lying adjacent to the Chicago and North Western Railway and within the area of what is now Niobrara County, was in the early 1900's part of Wyoming's vast domain of grasslands and sagebrush, used as open-range grazing for cattle, sheep and horses. Small game, the jackrabbit and sage hen, were plentiful. Across the Platte River and into the Laramie Mountains were trout streams and the delectable mountain grouse. Antelope were seen occasionally. The lowly porcupine and skunk were more or less frequent visitors. After a bad blizzard, a wolf or mountain lion might drift down from the Black Hills. The shrill bark of the coyote resounded everywhere. The "rattler" lay in unexpected places, coiled, ready to strike any intruder. Towns of prairie dogs were not far away.

In spring and summer, carpets of wild flowers and the song of the meadow lark issued forth. Great expanses of snow piled up in winter. At all times the grandeur of Laramie Peak was visible toward the southwest. Distant hills sheltered remote ranch homes, each with its own vegetable garden. Local transportation was by horseback, wagon, buggy, or bob-sled. Ranchers traveled to the nearest town for the winter's supply of provisions, and their cowboys rode to town for periodic jamborees. Fuel-wood and coal could be had for a day's trip by wagon. And everywhere lay the open range where no fences barred the trail. Here and there, portions of these lands had been "thrown open" to homesteaders for the purpose of encouraging new settlers to develop farming land. One of these areas lay westward from Lusk beyond the town of Manville. Here for a distance of more than ten miles, the only sign of homesteading visible from the railroad was one home and a section house. Here was the setting for the college plan.

The establishment of a Christian college¹ was first envisioned by the Reverend George Dalzell, minister of the Christian Church and pastor of the Congregational Church at Lusk. Reverend Dalzell, aware of the limited facilities for higher education in the region and impressed with the agricultural potential of nearby homestead lands, literally "got up one night after a spell of sleeplessness, and wrote a plan."² In this plan he perceived not only a Christian college, but a Christian community of homesteaders who would be in immediate sympathy with it. Leaders, members and friends of the Christian Church in central states would be transplanted to Wyoming, and old-time westerners would be welcomed.

It was not by accident that a site near Manville was chosen by Reverend Dalzell. For he was also preaching on occasion at the Congregational Church in Manville, and often visited with John Breese Day and his family, who lived in Manville and who had filed on a homestead in the area. According to Goldie Day,³ "it was her father with whom Reverend Dalzell discussed the possibility of acquiring deeded land, and it was he who informed him of the

1. See Appendix I for History of the Christian Church.
2. From a brief history of Jireh College, Pfeifer Collection, Univ. of Wyo.
3. All quotations are taken from recent memoirs of the correspondents listed in Appendix II.

extent of the 'free'land." When asked about deeded land, he had replied, "Why are you interested in deeded land when so much free land is available?" Whereupon Reverend Dalzell immediately filed on a homestead adjoining the deeded land. The mystery was solved when the college plan was revealed.

Reverend Dalzell's main purpose, however, was to interest the Christian church organization in his college plan. Therefore, he invited his former classmate, the Reverend Frank G. Coffin, pastor of the Christian Church at Dayton, Ohio, to visit Wyoming. The national offices of the Church were also located at Dayton, and Reverend Coffin, with the approval of the Educational Board of the Church, came to Lusk in June, 1907. Together the two ministers headed toward the open homestead lands and to the particular site of deeded land which Reverend Dalzell had chosen for a town site. This site, five miles west of Manville, was finally approved by the Church.

The adjacent open lands extended along the railroad toward the town of Lost Springs. Considerable interest was shown in the college by the townspeople in the region, but Reverend Dalzell envisioned one which would project its own community and Reverend Coffin apparently agreed with him. When he returned to Dayton, he won the official sanction of the Church for the college plan, and later influenced several Ohio families to join the Wyoming movement.

According to Goldie Day, "The first person to file on homestead land in the Jireh area after Reverend Dalzell, was his friend Alvin Meade from New York. Alvin arrived in December, 1907, and his parents and brother Harrison the following spring. Next to arrive were the Professors Harry Haas and Percy L. Ford, from Iowa, also friends of Reverend Dalzell. They bought houses ready-cut and shipped the lumber and their furniture in the same box car. The Fords rented one room in our house in Manville to store furniture till they could build. I recall Mrs. Ford's beautiful needle work and china painting."

Reverend Dalzell also built his first homestead house in the spring of 1908. Meanwhile, he had announced the Wyoming college plan through the Church paper, the Herald of Gospel Liberty, setting forth the potential in undeveloped resources, the healthful climate, the open lands, and the opportunity for establishing a Christian college and community. This publicity spread the news far and wide. The response, almost immediate, came mainly from the people of Ohio and Indiana, where in the minds of eastern educators and ministers, the old pioneering spirit as well as a missionary spirit, was engendered. One can imagine the excitement which prevailed as people gathered in their congregations and in the college halls. To the leaders, it meant new fields for Christian activity, to parents a new home and ideal community for raising their children. And to the children it meant going west and seeing Indians! Many were inspired to visit Wyoming, file on land, build homes and return for their families.

Among the first church leaders to arrive in Wyoming were Professor George C. Enders from Union Christian College, Merom, Indiana, and Reverend Daniel B. Atkinson, pastor of the Christian Church at Muncie, Indiana. Both visited Wyoming in 1908 and returned with their families in 1909.

Reverend and Mrs. J. R. Cortner arrived in 1908, from Indiana. Reverend W. A. Freeman who had met with Reverend Atkinson and other church leaders at Huntington, Indiana, arrived with Mrs. Freeman in 1909. Reverend William Flammer, brother of Mrs. Freeman, left Oberlin College, Ohio, for Jireh, May, 1910, and did not remain for the June commencement but received his M. A. degree from Oberlin in absentia.

Charles W. Pfeifer, teacher of public schools in Portland, Indiana, visited Jireh in 1908 and returned with his family in 1909. Reverend Dalmanutha Powell and family from Sidney, Indiana, moved to Wyoming in 1910. Both Mr. Pfeifer and Reverend Powell had been intimately associated with Reverend Atkinson, the latter through church conferences, etc., and the former through relationship by marriage to Reverend Atkinson's sister.

Three families from the Christian Church at Dayton, Ohio, arrived in 1909, soon after Reverend Coffin's family had moved to Jireh: Mrs. Ella Sheldon Watson, prominent member of the church organization at Dayton, and her three sons; Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Townsend and family; and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar N. Meyers and family. According to Eunice Meyers, "Reverend Coffin received these three families into the Jireh Church by letter, stood with Bible in hand and charged them to read, to study and live by it as led by the Lord." Eunice also describes her first memory of Wyoming.

My very first memory of Wyoming is of being snatched from the steps of the train by a bearded, sheep-lined coated, cowboy-hatted man in a bear hug and kissed. My first impulse was to kick vigorously but fortunately I recognized the loving blue eyes of my father whom I had not seen for three months, and returned his embrace.

There being nothing but a platform at the tiny flag-stop at Keeline he hurried us into an empty box car on the siding, for shelter from a sudden shower of rain, and pointed out to us our 160-acre homestead on the hill to the northwest, about a half-mile away. While he went to get the team and farm wagon to take us and our baggage "home" we admired the beautiful wild flowers peeping through the long uncut grass of the right-of-way, and gazed northward to the Chalk Buttes. Only the kitchen was fairly free, paths between stacked household goods making it possible to find beds. Next morning we were awakened by the clear, trilling song of the meadow lark sitting on the ridge of the house. We told baby sister Mary that he was singing to her.

That first winter a snow storm whipped down upon the area, and we went after school, as we had been told, to the only house, the section boss' home to wait. When father arrived he fastened us three girls to a rope, one end of which he tied around his waist. Taking our bearing northwest from a windmill, by compass, we battled the rapidly drifting snow until suddenly one of the girls stumbled, her lard-pail dinner bucket was dropped and the lid whirled away by the wind. Foolishly we children tried to catch it, distracting father who hadn't realized what

was happening. When he told us to forget the lid, that all landmarks were obliterated by the wind, we again trudged on. Sometime later a building loomed dimly ahead beyond the fence. Cheered by prospects of the warmth and shelter of home, we took new heart, but on reaching the fence discovered it was the Crawford homestead one-half mile north and one-half mile east of home. Spirits plunged but Papa's explanation that we could follow the fences home, much safer in the falling twilight, and be in no more danger of getting lost, encouraged us. Before long we saw our house, the bright rays of a lamp in the up-stairs window placed by mother, shone through the dark, and with shouts of laughter we plunged down the old drifts of a previous storm now whitened by new-fallen snow, and unharmed, were welcomed by our anxious mother. To calm the fears of our younger brother and occupy her hands, she had been unpacking and hanging family portraits, as she silently prayed for us. A good supper and warm beds soon healed our fears but I will never forget the experience.

Josiah Watson recalled:

After my father's death at Shiloh, Ohio, in 1908, my mother learned what little farming she knew before taking the chance on the move to Jireh that her boys might have the chance to grow up in a Christian community. We all shall be forever grateful to her for that. To her delight, she was able to homestead only four miles from town instead of the twenty she had anticipated and right on the road, even if it and the railroad cut the farm into two very narrow strips.

The memoirs of Rev. W. A. Freeman add this note:

Suffice it to say that actual school days were over for me when Mrs. Freeman and I embarked upon the job of getting a little Wyoming soil for our possession, through homesteading, and we had hoped for Foreign Missions at a later date. During the years 1909-1913 we were interested in and cooperated with our "Jireh Movement" in an effort to establish and build a Christian college and broaden our denominational interests in the West.

Aside from the required time to earn a homestead in this part of the West, there were churches and Sunday schools to attend and serve, and we all were trying to establish new homes and new communities for ourselves and those to follow us in the years to come. Besides, some of us went regularly East during winter seasons to conduct revivals and preach a gospel that had been committed to us in our earlier years. I remember several of these evangelistic campaigns myself and serving in them.

Other families who moved into the Jireh community during 1909 and 1910 included those of L. H. Grove, J. M. Norris, Jacob Koontz and his son Herbert Koontz, from Indiana; William G. Cook from Illinois; Henry G. Hess from Michigan; Frank Kelley from Nebraska; and G. A. Davis from Oklahoma. The state of origin of four of these twelve is uncertain, but it is believed that Potter Cox brought his family from Indiana, George Rexroth from Nebraska, and George Grant from Iowa. Theron Grant moved to Jireh from Lusk.

Professor Enders reports that he is now in his "gay nineties." In a series of articles entitled "Adventures in Human Nature" appearing in the Crescent News, Defiance, Ohio, during May and June, 1951, he recalls those Jireh days vividly. The quotations given below are taken from these memoirs which furnish the most detailed available description of the early days at Jireh.

On my first trip to Wyoming, during the spring vacation of 1908 I "spied out the land" in company with Reverend Dalzell whom I found enthusiastic over the possibility of establishing a Christian college. The location west of Manville was in the midst of an area of government land which until a short time before had been held by cattle and sheep ranchers. Naturally the ranchers did not take kindly to this proposed invasion of their grazing lands and did not sit up nights devising ways and means of welcoming the incoming settlers! Apparently some of the antagonism formerly existing between sheep and cattle men now united them against the newcomers. Stories of the previous contests between the ranchers were told me. The arguments between these men frequently waxed strong and eloquent and backed up by the skillful use of the Smith and Wesson revolver,⁴ were not only penetrating but conclusive! But such stories did not seem to affect Reverend Dalzell who went right on showing me over the prospective townsite and narrating his partly formulated plan for the new enterprise.

The town to be established was to be called "Jireh" and was to be located on the Chicago and North Western Railway which already had set up a discarded freight car as a temporary depot. Financing would be directed by the Jireh Land Company, a non-profit organization. The leaders participating in the movement, in the beginning, were to do so without salary, but were to be compensated by taking up a quarter section of land, and improving it, while giving much of their time to the community enterprise.

This arrangement in its economic aspect meant that ministers and professors would necessarily become farmers as well. The plan had its appeal initially although in practice it did not work out successfully. A comparatively large number of church leaders ventured, but only the most dedicated and stalwart remained to witness the final chapter.

When Reverend Atkinson visited Wyoming it may be surmised that Reverend Dalzell followed the same procedure as with Professor Enders in traveling over the land and enumerating the details of his college plan. In the case of these two visitors, however, a significant difference is manifest. Professor Enders maintained official contact with the eastern colleges until he could make his final choice. Reverend Atkinson, from the moment of his first visit, gave all his time and energy to the Wyoming movement, and in a spirit of total reverence and faith, became and remained its motivating influence until the end. His immediate assignment was that of soliciting funds from the eastern church people. Except for a trip to Jireh to build the Atkinson homestead house, he spent the ensuing months at his headquarters in Muncie, where as secretary of the Jireh Land Company he organized the fund-raising campaign and created new publicity for the college plan. The following two circulars apparently were issued during 1908.

4. According to Albert Day, "The Smith and Wessons were for the tenderfeet, the professionals used Colts."

Circular I

Wyoming, The Land of Opportunity. Fertile Soil, Free Homes, Good Schools, Healthful Climate, Good Markets, Christian Churches.

Wyoming is one of the leading grazing states of the Union, but it is fast developing into a profitable agricultural country. The success of farming in this land of sunshine and opportunity is drawing many persons away from the high-priced lands of the central and eastern states to the great rolling prairies of the west.

Wyoming is a vast empire, with an area of 97,890 square miles. More than 40 million acres are subject to entry under the land laws of the United States. Dr. V. T. Cook says that "about 20 million acres can be brought under cultivation and made to produce profitable crops without artificial irrigation. Not only is the rainfall sufficient, if the moisture can be properly conserved, but comes at a time when most needed by the crops, which must add materially to the success of the farmer."

There are about 10 million acres of timberland in the State.

Leading Industries: The four leading industries of the State are live-stock raising, mining, agriculture, and manufactures. The report of 1907 gives the revenues from these industries as follows: Livestock. . . \$23,883,598; Mining. . . 21,000,000; Agriculture. . 17,495,000; Manufactures. . . 1,500,000.

The principal live-stock are sheep, cattle, and horses. In 1907 the State took the lead in the production of wool. The clip of that year from 4,484,931 sheep weighed 33,637,000 pounds, an average of 7.5 pounds to the fleece.

The State is rich in minerals. The coal lands cover 20,000 square miles or 12,800,000 acres. Mines are operated in every county except one. The output in 1907 was 6,500,000 tons, and it is estimated that the production of 1908 will exceed that of 1907 by 1,500,000 tons.

There are also valuable deposits of iron, copper, gold, and silver. At the mines of Sunrise, 2,000 tons of hematite, 65 percent pure iron are mined daily.

The oil belt stretches across the entire State from its southeast to its northwest border and produces oil of every grade, fuel oils, lubricating oils, and illuminating oils with both the asphaltum and paraffine bases.

Agriculture is an infant industry but it makes a creditable showing in comparison with other industries. The vast live-stock, mining and manufacturing resources of the State are sure to develop rapidly and the farmer will find a ready home market for all his products at good prices. "Practically every agricultural product of the temperate zone may be raised in Wyoming except those of the extreme south."

The Christian Colony: We have given the above general information that you may know something of the great State of Wyoming but we are especially desirous of giving you some facts concerning the Christian Colony, and its plans and prospects. The Christian Colony is located in the vicinity of Jireh, Converse County, Wyoming, in one of the finest agricultural districts of the State. The Colony is composed of a happy, contented, prosperous company of persons, mainly from the central states, who have come to Wyoming because of the advantages of free homes, healthful climate and a Christian community. The enterprise is being fostered by the Jireh Land Company which has been incorporated to transact business "in the interest of the Christian Church."

Homesteads: There is a great deal of land open to entry for homesteads in the Colony. The land is owned by the Government. A person may enter 160 acres of land. The filing fee is \$16.00-ten cents an acre. Residence must be established on the claim within six months. It must be a bonafide residence and be continuous for five years. The Government will then grant a patent for the land. The claim may be commuted after the homesteader has maintained a residence of 14 months by paying \$1.25 an acre.

Soil and Products: The soil is a dark sandy loam from 1 to 4 feet deep. It is very fertile and is so constituted as to conserve the moisture in a remarkable degree. It is easily brought under cultivation. Cultivation is by the method known as "dry farming." The principal crops are oats, wheat, rye, barley, hay and potatoes. All kinds of garden vegetables have been successfully grown.

Climate: The climate is delightful. With an altitude of 5,000 feet, this is one of the most healthful localities possible. The winters usually begin about the holiday season but are generally bright and sunshiny. Considerable snow falls which is an advantage to the farmer. There is none of the cloudy, damp weather, for weeks at a time, that is experienced in the central eastern states. There is no excessive summer heat and the nights are always cool.

Water Supply: An abundance of water, free from alkali and other impurities, is obtained from wells which vary in depth from 25 to 200 feet. The cost of drilling a well varies from 30 cents to 45 cents a foot.

The rainfall occurs from April to September and is sufficient for maturing crops suited to the climate when the soil is properly tilled.

Jireh: The central trading point for the settlers is the new town of Jireh. The town is a station on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. All passenger and local freight trains stop here. A post-office has been established. There is a Christian Church with a house of worship in which services are held regularly; also a public school and business interests. New dwellings are now in process of construction.

A Christian College: The interest of the "Wyoming Movement" centers largely in the Christian College to be established at Jireh. In platting the town about 20 acres bounded on the north and east by the town limits, on the west by Willard Street and on the south by Park Boulevard, were set apart for the campus. The first college building is to be erected in the spring of 1909 and to be ready for occupancy by Sept. 1, 1909. The first college term will open in Sept., 1909.

The town site has been surveyed into lots, streets and alleys. Of the net proceeds from the sale of lots, 70 percent will go to the college, 10 percent to the building of a Christian Church and 20 percent to street improvements. The lots in the town are listed for sale at \$72,375.

A Larger Outlook: Since the inception of the original plans, the Company has met sufficient encouragement to justify the enlargement of its basis for the support of the College. Colleges are not built for a day. We are desirous of securing the best possible support for this new College, for it is to be a strong factor in the life and activities of the Christian Church in Wyoming.

For the success of this enterprise we need the cooperation of a few friends who are willing to make a small investment. We say investment for that is what we mean. The assets of the Company are ample security and the investor will receive a profitable return on his investment. If you are interested in advancing the interests of the Christian Church and especially in establishing our cause in Wyoming now, when we have an opportunity to march in the front ranks and to help mould the faith and character of its citizens, write to the undersigned for the plans for a Christian College in Wyoming.

Daniel B. Atkinson, Secretary, Jireh Land Company,
P. O. Box 325, Muncie Indiana.

Circular II

Wyoming The Land of Opportunity. A Special Offer for a Safe and Profitable Investment. Jireh Land Co. Jireh, Wyoming.

Jireh Land Company: The Jireh Land Company of Jireh, Converse County, Wyoming, is incorporated under the laws of Wyoming "to deal in real estate in the interest of the Christian Church." Its officers are Frank G. Coffin, President; Alvin W. Meade, Vice President; Daniel B. Atkinson, Secretary; George Dalzell, Treasurer. The Company is founding a Christian Colony in Wyoming, establishing the new town of Jireh, and laying the foundation of a Christian College to be built in Jireh.

First College Building: In the judgment of the Directors, the first college building ought to be erected in the spring of 1909 and plans are being perfected to that end. The building is to cost from \$8,000 to \$15,000, according to the available funds at the time of building. The building is to be completed by the following September.

College Faculty: The time set for the opening of the College is September, 1909. Not all the members of the faculty have been selected but the following have been invited to accept positions in the faculty:

Frank G. Coffin, M. A., George C. Enders, M. A., Anna Helfenstein, M. A., Zuah Zenobia Weimer, M. A., George Dalzell, M. A., Daniel B. Atkinson, M. A., Jessie A. Dalzell, Charity J. Ford.

Announcements of the faculty, courses of study, etc., will be issued soon.

Town and Campus: The Jireh Land Company has purchased 160 acres of land on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, in Converse County, Wyoming. This land has been surveyed for town purposes. About 20 acres were reserved for the college campus. The lots have been placed on the market at prices ranging from \$50 to \$250. The total listed price of the lots, exclusive of the campus, is \$72,375. Of the net income from the sale of lots 70 percent will go to the College, 20 percent to street improvements and 10 percent to the building of a Christian Church of Jireh.

Enlarged Plans: When the town site was purchased an option was secured on 160 acres of land adjoining the town on the east and adjacent to the college campus. The company now proposes to take up this option by purchasing the land. For this purpose and for the purpose of securing funds to aid in the erection of the first college building, fifty (50) additional shares of stock have been issued and are offered for sale on the following terms and conditions:

1. Each share is of the value of \$100.00.
2. The shares must be paid on or before May 1, 1909.
3. The Company agrees to reimburse the stockholders in the sum of \$200 for each share. Of this amount at least \$100 will be in a lot in the present town of Jireh, and the balance in cash, to be paid from the receipts from sales of lots as soon as the first college building has been paid for.
4. The stockholder may select his lot as soon as he pays for his share and receive a deed for the same from the Company.
5. Each stockholder will have all the rights and privileges of the original stockholders in the management of the affairs of the Company.

Security: The entire assets of the Company stand as a security for its obligations. At the present time these consist of lots valued at more than \$70,000 and a college campus of 20 acres. To these will be added 160 acres of land and a college building costing from \$8,000 to \$15,000. We regard these as ample security for the new stockholders. It must be remembered that the money of the new stockholders becomes a part of the assets of the Company and therefore of its own security.

A Higher Purpose: The purpose of the Company's transactions is the establishment of a Christian College and the building up of the Christian Church in Wyoming. We therefore desire the stockholders to make their investments in the spirit of the incorporation of the Company - namely - "In the interest of the Christian Church." The Company will be faithful to its stockholders and expects them to be faithful to the purpose of the Company and to cooperate in carrying out its plans. It is not a selfish, money-making incorporation.

In this spirit we are asking fifty members of the Christian Church to invest in the shares of stock of the Company. The stockholders will be secured and reimbursed according to the plans outlined above. If you will take a share of stock, please fill out the attached blank and send it to the undersigned. If you desire additional information write to the Secretary.

Daniel B. Atkinson, Secretary, Jireh Land Company
P. O. Box 325, Muncie, Indiana

CHAPTER II

THE JIREH LAND COMPANY¹

The first so-called "not legal" meeting of the Company was held in the First Christian Church, Indianapolis, Indiana, on June 18, 1908. At this meeting the officers were named and a committee on Incorporation and By-Laws for the proposed town was appointed. The officers would constitute the Board of Directors. The Reverend Atkinson suggested that the biblical name of "Jireh" originally chosen by the Reverend Dalzell for the town might be subjected to ridicule, and recommended the name "Christian" instead. This recommendation was approved.

The second meeting was held in Wyoming, "at the southwest corner of the townsite" on July 11, 1908. At this time the Articles of Incorporation of the Jireh Land Company were duly executed, and all actions taken at the previous meeting were approved with one exception: the name "Christian" was changed again to "Jireh." (As the Reverend Atkinson had predicted, the name "Jireh" was afterwards subjected to ridicule.)

Subsequent meetings were held at the home of a director or in the temporary church building until the college building was available. Meetings were generally suspended during the winter season, and held once or twice a month during the remainder of the year. An annual stockholders' meeting for election of officers was held in the fall of each year. Special stockholders' meetings were called on April 21, 1911, July 23, 1912, and July 31, 1912, for the purpose of transacting the business of transferring the property and obligations of the Company to the Trustees of the College. The last recorded election of officers was held on October 1, 1912. Final action on dissolution was not taken by the Board of Directors until May 16, 1916.

The following list of charter members of the Jireh Land Company is taken from the Cornerstone data:

M. S. Campbell	Fithian, Illinois
C. B. Hershey	Sumner, Illinois
A. O. Jacobs	Newton, Illinois
Mrs. A. O. Jacobs	Newton, Illinois
Mrs. B. A. Randolph	Yale, Illinois
Daniel B. Atkinson	Muncie, Indiana
Ruth F. Atkinson	Muncie, Indiana
Lois I. Atkinson	Muncie, Indiana
Mary Etta Atkinson	Portland, Indiana
M. H. Atkinson	Portland, Indiana
C. W. Pfeifer	Portland, Indiana

1. From the official record of meetings, Pfeifer Collection, University of Wyoming.

J. R. Cortner	Winchester, Indiana
J. W. Crouch	Spencer, Indiana
John S. Emerson	Owensville, Indiana
W. A. Freeman	Cynthiana, Indiana
Mrs. L. C. Caldwell	Kamona, Kansas
Marion W. Baker	Lakemont, New York
F. G. Coffin	Dayton, Ohio
J. N. Hess	Dayton, Ohio
LuEmma Hess	Dayton, Ohio
L. D. Weimar	Dayton, Ohio
A. E. Kemp	Spencerville, Ohio
G. A. Davis	Mutual, Oklahoma
George Dalzell	Lusk, Wyoming
Alvin W. Meade	Jireh, Wyoming

Of these twenty-five members, less than half are known to have moved to Wyoming: Daniel B. Atkinson, Ruth F. Atkinson, Lois I. Atkinson, C. W. Pfeifer, J. R. Cortner, W. A. Freeman, F. G. Coffin, G. A. Davis, George Dalzell, and Alvin W. Meade. J. W. Crouch visited Jireh and filed on land although he did not remain to establish his claim. Alvin W. Meade, from the state of New York, was living at Jireh when the Company was formed.

The officers of the Jireh Land Company and the date of election are given below:

	President	Vice-President	Secretary	Treasurer
6-19-08	F. G. Coffin	Alvin W. Meade	D. B. Atkinson	Geo. Dalzell
10-5-09	F. G. Coffin	Alvin W. Meade	D. B. Atkinson	Geo. Dalzell
8-27-10	F. G. Coffin	Alvin W. Meade	D. B. Atkinson	C. W. Pfeifer
10-4-10	D. Powell	F. G. Coffin	D. B. Atkinson	C. W. Pfeifer
9-29-11	D. Powell	George Dalzell	Wm. Flammer	C. W. Pfeifer
10-1-12	J. R. Cortner	F. G. Coffin	C. W. Pfeifer	W. A. Freeman

F. G. Coffin, after August 9, 1909, was continued as an absentee officer.

Board meetings were conducted in a formal and business-like manner. Generally, each director was given a one-man committee assignment. During the first year, 1908, the Board was occupied with affairs of the town: surveys, streets, lots, circulars, sales and commission, lumber, and reception committees for the newcomers. During the years 1909-11, the main actions of the Board were directed toward the erection and completion of the college building, plans for opening classes, selection of faculties, etc. Finance problems are revealed by items of expenses, small loans sought and paid, estimates of material and labor costs, and similar concerns. The larger financial picture as given in Circular II, is not available in the reports of these meetings.

A few items selected from the official record and stated in abbreviated form, provide a clue to the actions of the Board and Stockholders:

May 3, 1909. Motion to erect college building. Arrangements to do demonstration work on college farm. The company to furnish 1/2 of the seed and to pay for 1/2 of the expenses. Secretary to negotiate loan of \$2500 for use in erection of college building.

June 17, 1909. Committees appointed for: Basement foundation, heating, building and method of construction.

July 11, 1909. Settlement made to George Rexroth for work done on college farm. Atkinson and Coffin to prepare advertising circular.

August 5, 1909. Cortner to canvas for college. J. A. Simmons for cement work at \$2.50 per day. Windmill planned. Letter to Mondell.

October 2, 1909. Lumber ordered from Crawford, Nebraska. Secretary authorized to write Coffin in re renting of college farm and his own farm. Enders and Dalzell as committee for Program for cornerstone laying.

October 5, 1909. Stockholder's meeting. Review by Atkinson of past year and future plans. Meade to build coal-house at Church building. Pfeifer, Davis and Cortner as committee to consider location for cemetery. Meade to seek physician for Jireh. To be offered free lot. Also a free lot offered to a blacksmith. Proper inducement for a lumber yard. Cortner as Business Manager. Auditing Committee: Pfeifer, Davis and Atkinson.

October 25, 1909. Atkinson to sell stock and secure funds for college at 20 percent commission.

November 1, 1909. Vote to rent college farm to McClure and Wilson at 15 cents per acre. Vote to guarantee Coffin expenses to solicit funds.

November 8, 1909. Vote to lay floor of college building at once.

March 10, 1910. Atkinson returned from the East. Discussion of finances.

April 28, 1910. Vote to hold a summer term for special benefit of teachers. Vote to favor election of Board of Trustees to have charge of the summer term of college.

April 29, 1910. Vote to insure college building for one year. Dalzell to get estimate on cost of painting building.

May 19, 1910. Offer accepted of Barnes of Lusk for putting up windmill at 40 cents per hour. Contract for insurance to Haas. Committees for arrangement

for summer school: Ammancements. Enders; Dining Hall and Students' Rooms. Cortner; Equipment, Atkinson; Building, Meade.

June 3, 1910. Directors favored sale of Church building.

June 28, 1910. In re summer school: Accepted offer of range and utensils by Florence Hardware Co. of Douglas. Voted to secure cots and bedding from State Fair Ass'n. Dalzell and Enders to secure dishes. Cortner in charge of arrangements for students' rooms. Atkinson instructed to arrange the Art room.

June 29, 1910. Voted to accept offer of Levi J. Wilkinson of Cynthiana, Indiana, to purchase the 160 acres adjoining Jireh on the East and to hold the same for the College until the College or Land Co. could purchase said land.

July 18, 1910. Joint Meeting of Directors and College Faculty. Board and Room placed at \$5.00 per week. A room per week at 50¢ per student.

August 1, 1910. Adopted recommendations of Faculty (made at Faculty meeting 8-19-10) that a Board of Trustees be selected for management of college affairs: As named: Flammer, Dalzell, Haas, Coffin, Pfeifer, Freeman, Mrs. Minnie Fenwick, Cortner, Enders, Atkinson, Mrs. Ella S. Watson, and Marion W. Baker. On ten conditions as to name, term, ownership, use of buildings, obligations, duties, rights of Jireh Land Co., finance, etc.

August 23, 1910. Pratt and Kerr requested to "furnish statement of cost of completing first and second floors of College building."

August 27, 1910. Action on Pratt & Kerr estimate @ \$2300 deferred. Meade and Dalzell to confer with P & K in re terms. Pres. Flammer appointed to investigate possibility of securing money for completion of Building.

October 4, 1910. Stockholders' meeting. Offer accepted of the Misses Clemms, Eaton, Ohio, to give College \$500 provided College pay 4% interest in semi-annual payments during their lifetime.

October 10, 1910. Continue painting on building, weatherboard out-buildings and build coal-house. Other work as means available.

February 1, 1911. Decision that permanent college incorporation should be perfected. Plans considered for a "Jireh College Day." Directors favored completion of college building and installation of heating plant as "soon as the means can be secured." Decision to loan money to Dalzell, Coffin and Atkinson for improvement of the town house, and payment of a loan of \$300 @ 10%.

February 20, 1911. Committee appointed on Constitution and By-Laws for College: Coffin, Haas, Flammer, Pfeifer and Atkinson. President to call meeting of stockholders in April to arrange for incorporation of College. Notes signed to Haas for \$120 and to Atkinson for \$100.

April 21, 1911. Stockholders Meeting. Report by Secretary on Incorporation of the College with eleven provisions as to name Jireh College, of Jireh, Converse Co., Wyoming., trustees, alumni, successors of trustees, ownership and control if disbanded, property, terms of existence.

May 8, 1911. Atkinson authorized to have 200 postal cards printed announcing the Summer School. Decision to resume work on College building and to pay the following wages: Manager @ 25¢ per hour. Manager to receive necessary traveling expenses. Common labor 20¢, ordinary carpenters, 25¢, regular carpenters 30¢. Man and team 40¢ per hour, per 24 sq. ft. load of sand. Additional for risks such as working on cupola. Decision to remove bell from College building. Decision to paint the roof a dark green.

May 20, 1911. Decision to order material from Monson & Co., Crawford, Nebraska for College building.

June 14, 1911. Decision "to use Jireh College Day Fund to pay teachers." Treasurer to pay teachers \$100 from funds on hand. Flammer authorized to sell lots at discount of 25% for cash, etc.

August 5, 1911. Motion carried to deed 100 lots to Jireh College, to be sold, etc. Motion carried to permit stockholders to select lots for amount due them.

September 29, 1911. Stockholders' Meeting. Motion carried to tender Board of Trustees of Jireh College all property of Jireh Land Co. provided obligations are assumed, etc. List of lots for donation to College.

July 31, 1912. Special Stockholders' Meeting. Communication from Trustees of College, July 2, 1912: Special committee to formulate recommendations to Jireh Land Co. "Trustees of Jireh College voted today to accept proposal of Jireh Land Co. to take over property and obligations of Land Co. and authorized the Executive Committee to take necessary steps to complete the transaction." Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws submitted. Provision for denomination control omitted from Articles of Incorporation and provision changed for disposal of property in case of failure. The first would prejudice many persons against the college and in a measure defeat the purpose of the college. For the second, believed that such control can be wisely secured through the Board itself. Signed by Atkinson, Baker, and Flammer. Motion carried to adopt above with six provisions. Vote to have townsite re-surveyed, new plat made. Atkinson, Davis, and Dalzell appointed as committee in charge.

May 16, 1916. Decision to transfer property of Jireh Land Company to Jireh College on condition that "the said Jireh College assume all the obligations of the Land Co., and carry out the plans and purposes of the Land Co." D. B. Atkinson was appointed a committee to have proper warranty deed prepared.

The following information in reference to the Jireh townsite and the college farm was furnished by Lavonne Pfeifer.

The Jireh townsite and the college farm (South half section 6, Township 32, Range 65) was homesteaded and patented to George G. Wood, and Lucinda Wood, sold to John N. Shippen, deeded to George G. Wood, deeded to John W. (Billy) Sherman, deeded to Ansel L. Sims, deeded to Lou A. Sims, deeded to Jessie A. Dalzell, who deeded SW1/4 (the townsite and campus) to Jireh Land Co. who plotted the townsite January 14, 1909. The SE1/4 (known as the college farm) was sold to Levi J. Wilkinson.

In August, 1908, when Professor Enders made his second visit to Wyoming, he describes a day he spent at Jireh as follows:²

On the Sunday that I was there it was my privilege to share in a unique church service in the unfinished store room, of which only about half the flooring had been laid. The audience was a small but appreciative, being made up of ranchers, college professors of both sexes, young people and children. A small reed organ had been secured from somewhere which, with an improvised choir, furnished the music. Since at heart the central purpose of the Jireh movement was religious, it was but becoming that we should hold this service in spite of the lack of a church and its physical equipment.

While I was there in August, I met with committees which were in the process of working out plans for the erection of the college building and for the immediate needs of the community. Among these was a building which could be used as a church and a public school building. This was accomplished by money for the necessary material which was quickly subscribed and by volunteer labor which did the work without any tendency to strike.

In May, 1909, Professor Enders, on a year's leave of absence from Union Christian College, arrived at Jireh with his family. In June, 1909, he writes of the Jireh movement as follows:

The Jireh movement was not static. It continued to move. New individuals and families were arriving and becoming settled, homes were being established, gardens made and farming work carried on. The church had been organized and was holding inspiring services under the direction of Dr. Atkinson, the pastor. I was drafted and put in charge of the Sunday School. The one-room school house was the temporary home of church and Sunday School as well as the meeting-place for all sorts of gatherings. Here several special and long-to-be remembered meetings were held. One of these was in celebration of Thanksgiving Day when a really wonderful dinner was served, to which all were invited, and which a number of old settlers attended. I was given charge of the program which consisted of after-dinner speeches, declamations and selections of music. A fine spirit of fellowship prevailed, and some of those present from the outside who had regarded us as a set of fanatical cranks, now found us to be delightfully human.

2. Quotations from memoirs are interspersed throughout these historical notes. See Appendix II for list of contributors.

Eunice Meyers recalls that first Thanksgiving dinner and that boards on trestles were set up as tables and that they had to stand up to eat. (Modern Buffet?)

The following event which took place sometime during 1909 or 1910, demonstrates the immediate success of the eastern farmers in their new western environment, and the early recognition of this enterprising group by Wyoming state officials. Quoting Professor Enders:

At another time we entertained Governor Bryant Butler Brooks, Governor of Wyoming, 1905-1911, and a delegation of state officials and state university professors. They had come with an exhibition train showing, for the encouragement of those living in dry-farming regions, the products being grown in such areas in the state. We decided to show what we had succeeded in producing. Members of the community brought to the church-school building samples of what they had raised. When the train pulled in on the side-track we all went through it, viewed the exhibits, met the illustrious visitors, and invited them to see our exhibits. This they did, and were delighted to find that in several respects we exceeded what they had. Governor Brooks congratulated us upon the fine farm and garden products we were raising. Our visitors brought great encouragement to us and, as we learned later, were themselves pleased at the reception they had received. It was unlike any they had received elsewhere. I was impressed by the democratic spirit.

CHAPTER III

THE FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT

On August 20, 1909, Professor Enders accepted the first presidency of Jireh College for one year, conditioned on being free to return east if advisable. He then issued the First Announcement of Jireh College, given below:

Announcement, Jireh College, Jireh, Converse County, Wyoming.

Location and Purpose: Jireh College is a new institution of learning, located at Jireh, Converse County, Wyoming. The town of Jireh was founded as the seat of Jireh College. It was the purpose of the founders of the college to safe-guard the interests of the students by creating an environment which would be wholesome and invigorating and free from many of the vices which usually center in towns. Saloons, gambling, and other forms of evil are prohibited by the deeds from the town.

The college was to be the leading feature of the town from the beginning, in the hope that it would draw to itself citizens who are lovers of education. Such citizens would be friends of the students and in sympathy with their work.

The place chosen for the college is in the heart of a fine agricultural district. Owing to the high altitude the air is dry and light. No more healthful location could be found. The life-giving atmosphere is tonic to the student life. The scenery also is delightful. To the northwest stand the famous "Chalk Buttes." Years ago the Indians made their homes here and manufactured their arrows. Traces of their ancient mode of living still remain to interest the curiosity of the pleasure seeker. Fifty miles to the southwest can be seen the Laramie Mountains, with old Laramie Peak lifting its lordly crest above the range.

To a health-giving climate, beautiful scenery, a wholesome, friendly community and an institution of learning with high ideals and efficient instructors, Jireh College invites its students.

The attention of students is invited to the brief outline of some of the main features of Jireh College as given in this circular. A more complete catalog will be issued later.

Faculty:

George Christian Enders, M. A., B. D., President, Professor of Philosophy and Education. B. A., Oberlin College, 1904; B. D., Oberlin Theological Seminary, 1904; M. A., Union Christian College, 1906.

Daniel Benoni Atkinson, M.A., D.D., Secretary, Professor of Languages, Literature and History. Teacher in public schools, 1886-90; B.A. and B.D., Union Christian College, 1894; M.A., Union Christian College, 1897; Student Chicago University 1901; Member Board of Education, American Christian Convention; Prof. of Latin and History, Union Christian College, 1898-1905.

George Dalzell, M.A., Treasurer, Professor of Mathematics and Science. B.A., Palmer College, 1895; M.A., Palmer College, 1898.

Frank G. Coffin, M.A., Non-resident Prof. of Theology and Missions. B.A., Palmer College, 1898; M.A., Palmer College.

Jessie A. Salisbury Dalzell, B.M., Prof. of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Graduate Music Dept. Palmer College, 1891; Graduate Northwestern Conservatory of Music, (the Music School of the State University of Minnesota) 1895-96; Post-graduate student, American Conservatory of Music, Chicago; also Chicago Conservatory of Music, under Cady and Gleeson.

Ruth Ford Atkinson, B.A. Professor of Art and Commercial Drawing. B.A., Rollins College, 1897; Post-graduate Oberlin College, 1899-1900; Prof. of Mathematics, Rollins College, 1897-99; Instructor of Greek and Art, Union Christian College, 1901-02.

General Information: The aim of Jireh College is to complete the work that is begun in the public schools, by furnishing facilities for liberal education in literature, history, philosophy, science and art; and for professional training in education, commerce, theology, and music. The college is Christian but not sectarian and will be conducted on the basis of Christian ethics.

College Hall: The first of the college buildings to be erected is now in process of construction and will be ready for occupancy by the opening of the winter term in January, 1910. This building will contain the offices, recitation rooms, music rooms, laboratories, chapel, reading room and library. Other buildings will be erected as the needs of the college may require.

Religious Privileges: Religious services, including classes for the study of the Bible, young peoples' meeting and public worship, are held in the village church every Sunday. The students are expected to attend church services regularly on the Sabbath. The faculty and students will meet in daily convocation in the chapel and a part of each service will be devotional.

Discipline: The college extends a cordial welcome to every student without regard to social station, sex, creed or race. It provides building, equipment and instructors. In return it expects the students to conduct themselves in all their relations as ladies and gentlemen and to be faithful and diligent in work. It will rely upon the honor and moral sense of the students to secure this high ideal. If these fail the faculty is empowered to impose appropriate penalties upon students for disorderly conduct. Any student who is idle, dissipated, or disorderly in conduct, or who for any reason is detrimental to the institution, will be liable to suspension or expulsion. Parents and guardians will be notified in cases requiring it. The purpose of discipline is the development of character, the safeguarding of womanly virtue and manly honor. It is the purpose of the college to provide a safe place for parents to send their sons and daughters.

Departments: The institution will maintain the following departments:
 I. College of Liberal Arts. II. Teachers' College. III. School of Theology.
 IV. School of Commerce. V. School of Music. VI. Preparatory School.
 VII. School of Art.

Expenses: The regular tuition is \$15 per term of twelve weeks, payable in advance. There is a separate tuition for music and art. Board will be furnished in the college club at actual cost. Room and board may also be obtained from private families at reasonable rates. There are numerous opportunities for self-support whereby students may earn a part or even all their expenses.

Further Information: Persons thinking of reviewing the common branches or of preparing themselves to teach school or who may wish to take a business course, including bookkeeping and shorthand, or who may be interested in the work of any other department of the college are cordially invited to write for further information to the president, Geo. C. Enders, Jireh, Wyoming.

College Calendar:

Winter Term

Jan. 4, Registration
 Feb. 10, Thursday, Day of
 Prayer for Colleges.
 March 24 and 25, Term
 Examinations.
 March 25, Friday, Winter term
 ends.

Spring Term

March 29, Tuesday, Registration
 June 12, Sunday, Baccalaureate Day
 June 13 and 14, Monday and Tuesday,
 Term Examinations
 June 15, Wednesday, Commencement
 Exercises.

During the summer of 1909, ground was broken for the college building and in August, 1909, the Jireh Land Company records the decision to purchase a cornerstone for the building: "To be purchased from Thomas McCafferty of Cheyenne, 24 x 18 x 12 inches, for \$37. 50. Inscription to be: Jireh College in two lines for Southwest Corner of Building, facing south, and 1909 on west end."

Sometime afterward, invitations were sent out for the Laying of the Cornerstone ceremony, which read as follows:

You are cordially invited to be present at the Laying of the Cornerstone of Jireh College, Jireh, Wyoming, at twelve o'clock noon, Thursday, October Twenty-first, Nineteen Hundred and Nine. Hon. F. W. Mondell, Member of Congress, and other noted persons will speak.

The program is given below:

Program for Laying of the Corner Stone of Jireh College of Jireh, Wyoming, on Thursday, October 21, 1909, at twelve o'clock.

Music - "The Recessional" - Kipling

Chorus, Mrs. Jessie A. Dalzell, Director

Scripture Reading and Prayer - Daniel B. Atkinson, M. A., D. D.

History and Purpose of Jireh College - George Dalzell

Music, Duet - "O Send Out Thy Light" -

Margaret Freeman and Ruth Ford Atkinson

Address - Hon. Frank W. Mondell, M. C., Newcastle, Wyoming

Music, "Praise Ye Jehovah" - Adams

Chorus

Exhibition of box to be deposited and reading of list of contents -

Daniel B. Atkinson

Laying of the Cornerstone - President George C. Enders, M. A. - B. D.

Benediction - Rev. J. R. Cortner

The list of contents of the Cornerstone box reads as follows:

Herald of Gospel Liberty, dated September 2, 1909

Christian Missionary, dated October, 1909

Circulars issued by the Jireh Land Company

Charter members of the Jireh Land Company

Historical Sketch of the Wyoming movement, including Jireh College

Plat of the Town of Jireh

First Announcement of Jireh College

Announcement of the Cornerstone Laying

Certificate of Stock

Program of Cornerstone Laying

Letterheads and Seals of the Bank of Manville and the Manville Supply Company

The Cornerstone now rests in one of the buildings at the Pfeifer ranch nearby, awaiting some disposition of it. Consideration has been given to placing the Cornerstone along the highway as a memorial to Jireh College. This project would require a small fund to be raised, but such an undertaking may eventually be supported.

The name of Frank G. Coffin, it may be noted, is missing from the program of the Cornerstone ceremony. The Reverend Coffin, first church leader to visit Wyoming and first president of the Jireh Land Company, although he had given up his pastorate at Dayton, was undecided, apparently, whether he should remain in the Wyoming field. In the late summer of 1909, he accepted the presidency of Palmer College, Albany, Missouri, and departed with his family for the East. Their departure marked the first major disappointment for the Jireh community. Reverend Coffin maintained an interest in the Wyoming movement, however, and revisited Jireh on subsequent occasions. He was the only faculty member and the only official of the Jireh Land Company who was continued as an absentee member.

During the fall of 1909, the first faculty was selected and courses of study drawn up, as published in the First Announcement. Arrangements were made also for a Night School to be conducted during the winter.

The Night School, the first held under the auspices of the college, was conducted by Professor Enders. He recalls that these were informal classes for all who could come, and the attendance was local and sufficiently large to make two classes, of an hour each, interesting. Classes began in late fall before the eight-day blizzard and were resumed afterwards. Fama Hess recalls that several attended and took high school work and some elementary schooling, and that classes were continued until spring planting time.

Also during the fall of 1909, Professor Enders tells us:

As soon as the college building was enclosed, a religious education conference was held there, at which time I delivered an address on "The Spirit and Purpose of Christian Education." And as suggested by Dr. Atkinson, it was decided that this address should be accepted as representing the spirit and purpose of Jireh. The address was repeated at Manville, Wheatland and Glendo. I also delivered an educational lecture before the County Teachers' Institute at Douglas, the county seat of Converse County, of which Niobrara County was then a part. This institute afforded us the first opportunity of presenting the spirit and purpose of Jireh College to the public school teachers. My subject, "The Study of Self" dealt with principles of fundamental interest to teachers. Several of those present became students in the Jireh College Summer School the next year.

When the Night School classes were terminated, the big job now before me was to arrange for and conduct the first Summer Normal term of Jireh College. Our college building was little more than enclosed; but recitation rooms were soon fitted up with benches and tables.

Rooming places for students were found in the homes of the community. Fortunately the matter of choosing a faculty for this term of school was not difficult as we had within our group at the time ten persons who had had recent experience in college teaching. Not all of these would be needed, as a large enrollment was not anticipated, and as only a comparatively small curriculum would be called for. In addition to local faculty members, we secured Miss Maud Dawes, Converse County Superintendent of Schools, as counsellor of teachers and instructor in methods.

When this historic term opened, 40 students from widely scattered parts registered, 30 in the regular courses taught by Professor Haas and myself, and 10 in the special courses given by Miss Dawes, Mrs. Atkinson and Mrs. Dalzell. Professor Haas and I taught the common branches required for teachers. I do not remember which branches were taught except that I taught one advanced course, the Poetry of Robert Browning. Lectures were delivered by other members of the faculty.

The School was generally regarded as successful to a high degree. For most of the students it presented a rare opportunity which was eagerly grasped and highly appreciated. For the privilege of sharing in this, and in the Night School, I still feel a debt of gratitude. Conspicuous among our students was an Indian girl who brought her prize pony with her and daily rode it across the plain, up and down the trails at break-neck speed, just to keep in trim.

The Indian girl was Naomi Reynolds from Lusk who not only rode the pony all around but came in one day swinging a rattlesnake! Naomi was brilliant in Math. that summer. Eventually she gained an M. A. in Education and taught in several western states, including Arizona and Idaho. She also completed an intensive research project dealing with one of the Sioux Indian tribes of which her mother was a member.

Professor Enders, in recent correspondence, wrote:

I do not have to rely on my memory for the date of the Summer School term, for I have lying before me a postal card, the only one of those I sent out advertising the first formal Summer Term of college. It was held in the new College building, began on July 18, 1910, and continued for six weeks ending on August 26. On August 26 and 27, Miss Dawes conducted examinations for teachers' certificates. This was the first regular school held at Jireh College.

The following press items from the Lusk Herald files were furnished by Lavonne Pfeifer:

April 28, 1910: Jireh - Miss Dawes, County School Superintendent, was in the city last week looking after the interests of the schools. She thinks Jireh the place for the summer normal school and the matter is being considered.

July 21, 1910: Jireh - Normal school has begun in earnest. Miss Naomi Reynolds of Lusk, Mabel Burt of Douglas, and Misses Johnson and Armstrong of Edgemont, South Dakota, came in last Sunday to enroll.

Dr. A. Ford, who is 75 years of age, was cutting wheat with a grain cradle Monday and Tuesday. The Doctor can show the boys some tricks in wheat cutting.

Misses Lille and Alvina Hanson were in Tuesday to take lessons in art from Professor Ruth F. Atkinson, who is teaching in the normal school.

Fama Hess recalls that she attended the normal school, studying music under Mrs. Dalzell.

To conclude from the Enders memoirs, Professor Enders acted as pastor of the Jireh Church during three winter months' absence of Dr. Atkinson (1909-1910) and after his return, officiated as pastor of the Congregational churches in Manville and Glendo. Effective at the close of the Summer School of 1910, he resigned and closed his work with the college and outlying churches, having decided to accept a professorship at Defiance College, Defiance, Ohio.

The Reverend Wm. Flammer, member of the Board of Trustees, was immediately elected to be his successor, as president. A grand reception for the out-going and incoming presidents was held at Jireh in late August, 1910.

CHAPTER IV

JIREH AND COMMUNITY

It may be stated that within a period of three years, 1908-1910, the Dalzell college plan had been launched. More than twenty families had moved into the Jireh community, sharing its activities, joys and hardships, and united in their purpose to make the new college a success. All attended church services, sent their children to school and participated in social gatherings. Board and committee meetings and program rehearsals were faithfully attended.

Jireh had established regular church services and Jireh ministers had served the towns of Manville and Glendo. Reverend Dalzell continued as pastor of the church at Lusk. Jireh College had conducted informal night classes and its first regular school, the Summer Normal School. Key speeches had been made at Douglas, Manville, Wheatland and Glendo. Jireh had maintained a public school for two years with Professor Ford as teacher. Professor Haas had taught at Lusk and at the Runser school southwest of Keeline. Mrs. Watson was teaching the school at Keeline.

Jireh had entertained its first state and university visitors including the Governor. Scheduled events at Jireh were heralded abroad in the region and trails had begun to converge upon the town. Thus, in 1910, the area of influence from Jireh had become appreciably widened.

The ranchers had been welcomed and after their initial frustration, had ventured into the community as participants. Some of the newcomers had pointedly visited old-timers to test their sentiments or merely to get acquainted or to explore. All the signs were now friendly. Riders from remote ranches coming down their long-used trails and finding them fenced in, might casually cut the wires. But this was easily remedied by the simple device of putting in a gate at each trail-crossing.

Cowboys, without the lure for their customary week-end celebrations, rarely visited Jireh. One of the more venturesome came riding in fast on one occasion, dragging a porcupine and offering quills to the girls for souvenirs to send back East!

The greater portion of nearby homestead lands was now dotted with one-to-four room houses, windmills, barbwire fences, field crops and the minimum requirement of horses and cattle. The easterners had demonstrated their ability to grow successful crops in the region, and the more ambitious farmers had shown prize exhibit potatoes, corn and other vegetables at the Wyoming State Fair. They also had learned to "bag" the jackrabbit and sage hen, and to protect young calves against the coyote.

The first "chaperoned" camping party of young people had ventured into the Laramie Mountains in the summer of 1909. Possessed with great exuberance but lacking experience, they returned with tales of tattered climbing apparel (they climbed Laramie Peak!), of existing on "sarvice" berries and corncakes (trout fishing and grouse hunting came later), of crossing the Platte (it was hazardous in those days), and of juvenile pranks along the homeward stretch.

The nearest western neighbors were the John Days, from Nebraska, and the John W. and Charles Shermans, old-time cattle ranchers originally from New England. These three families were closely associated with the Jireh community. John Day sent his children to the preparatory school of the college, and his son Albert is one of the college's distinguished graduates. John W. Sherman known as "Uncle Billy" was a former owner of the land negotiated for the townsite and college farm, and the entire community enjoyed the use of the Sherman creek and meadow for outings and picnics. The Townsend family whose land adjoined both the Sherman ranches, were generously provided with library reading material, trees for landscaping, and duck hunting on the Sherman property. Labor exchanges at haying and potato digging times were made with Charles Sherman and his nephew, Lee Stoddard. Mrs. Sherman always insisted that the helpers should rest one half hour after lunch.

The town itself, had few facilities in 1910: a general store and post-office, a temporary railway depot, a one-room meeting hall and school building, and hotel accommodations. In this situation many necessities as well as sundries were procured by means of the mail-order catalogue or were home-prepared or handmade. Some items of merchandise could be purchased at Manville.

The "unfinished" storeroom referred to by Professor Enders was opened by Theron S. Grant, who on September 17, 1908, became the first postmaster¹ at Jireh. In December, 1908, he sold the store to J. R. Cortner who completed and enlarged the store. According to Ollie Cortner, it was called the "Modern Model Store." Mr. Cortner was appointed the second postmaster on December 23, 1908. Two years later, on October 12, 1910, Herbert L. Koontz was appointed the third postmaster, having previously purchased the general store from Mr. Cortner. During this period, the postoffice was maintained in the store building.

In reference to hotel accommodations, Lavonne Pfeifer reports, "The Jireh Land Company built a four-room house called the Town House, for newly arrived homesteaders about the same time as the church-school building and my father built a barn also for use by new homesteaders."

The meeting hall known as the church-school building, gathering place for the community's first events, was soon to be replaced by a new two-room schoolhouse, and by the new college building, but the early pioneers have cherished the memory of this lone one-room meeting hall.

1. All data in re postmasters are from the National Archives and Postoffice Dept., Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, 1961.

PART II

TEN YEARS AT JIREH COLLEGE

CHAPTER I

BEGINNINGS

As these historical notes and memoirs unfold, it may be seen that Jireh College developed and encouraged the qualitative aspects of education. Something of this philosophy is revealed in Professor Ender's statement:

In the building of an education, personal relationships are more important than are the brick and mortar used in constructing a stately university building. Great books are great because in them are to be found the indelible imprints of great personalities. Yet even these are less important in the building of life than is the privilege of living under the living influence of great souled men and women. The element of worth in human personality is possible to all men and women. It does not need to be conspicuous. It is not dependent upon superiority in physical strength or intelligence quotient. It consists in the normal development of the God-like in man. All the other characteristics which cause us to admire men and women as superior may be helpful, but they are not essential.

The Jireh College trustees, encouraged by the imposing new college building nearing completion, settled down to organize the academic departments, faculties, and curricula, along with the constant drive to bring in students and funds. The early years were marked by the departure of some of the leading families from the community, but the college moved steadily toward expansion of its activities and growth of the student body, firmly maintaining the high standards set by the First Announcement.

Four years of preparatory and two years of College courses were offered by Jireh College, but as it developed the majority of students enrolled in the preparatory school and only a few for freshman college courses.

The second president of the college, Reverend William Flammer, served for less than one year, but during this brief period he was active in fund-raising in the East. He was also active on the Jireh scene where he served in official capacity with the Jireh Land Company as well as the Board of College Trustees. One of his special committee assignments was "to organize ways and means of interesting the various denominations of the State of Wyoming in Jireh College." He also was one of the signers of the Articles of Incorporation and By-laws of Jireh College. He served in this capacity until August, 1912 - a year beyond the term of his presidency.

During this period he accepted a call from the Congregational Church in Douglas, with commutation arrangements making possible residence on the claim until he could prove up and get the deed which was sometime in 1912. He delivered the Commencement address at Jireh in 1913, and soon afterward moved back to Covington, Ohio, because of his mother's illness, and in answer to a call to the pastorate of the church of his boyhood - the Christian Church of Covington, Ohio.

On August 28, 1911, "Daniel B. Atkinson was named for President of Jireh College at a salary of \$1000 a year" according to the Trustees' records. As third and last president he served in this office until the closing of the college in 1920. He served as secretary of the Jireh Land Company from June 19, 1908 to September 29, 1911. He was in key positions during the lengthy proceedings of the transfer of the holdings of the Jireh Land Company to the College: On February 20, 1911 he was appointed one of the committee to prepare a constitution and bylaws for the college; he reported the committee's findings to the stockholders on April 21, 1911; on July 31, 1912, representing the special committee to formulate recommendations to the Jireh Land Company, he made the final report which resulted in the transfer, approved by the stockholders; when four years later, the final legal action was taken by the directors of the Land Company, he was appointed "to have the proper warranty deed prepared." This was on May 16, 1916.

In addition, President Atkinson served on many other committees of the Directors' and Trustees' Boards. He was elected to the Board of Trustees on August 10, 1910, and for a three-year term on June 14, 1911. He became the most important field agent in Wyoming for canvassing students, and in the eastern states for collection of funds and maintaining personal contact with the church organization. More and more responsibilities, administrative as well as financial, were entrusted to him. When not in the field, he taught some of the college classes and delivered sermons at the Jireh Church, holding to the codes and disciplines originally established. Driven by his great capacity for leadership, and sustained by his great faith in the future of the college, he thus became the principal actor in the drama of Jireh College.

CHAPTER II

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF JIREH COLLEGE¹

The first meeting of the trustees held on August 10, 1910, was called by order of the Jireh Land Company which previously had named the 12 members of the College Board, as well as the president of the college. Seven of the 12 members had served on the Board of Directors of the Land Company: Messrs. Coffin, Flammer, Cortner, Atkinson, Pfeifer, Dalzell and Freeman. The five remaining members newly named were the Messrs. Enders, Baker, Haas, and the Mrs. Watson and Fenwick. At this meeting the Board of Trustees was organized, electing Haas as president, Mrs. Watson as vice-president, and Pfeifer as secretary-treasurer. The Executive Committee would consist of the president, secretary, and Atkinson and Cortner. Six members of the Board would constitute a quorum. Flammer, Atkinson and Freeman were appointed as a committee on Constitution and By-laws.

The second meeting of the trustees was held on August 20, 1910. Mrs. Atkinson was added to the faculty "if needed" and Mrs. Dalzell "until another could be secured." A decision was made to pay instructors a salary of \$600 a year and \$200 additional if finances permitted. Committees were appointed on Dining Hall, Rooms, Courses of Study and Textbooks. Flammer was appointed "to organize ways and means of interesting the various denominations of the state in Jireh College, and to represent the college at the County Teachers' Institute at Douglas."

Items noted from the next meeting held on September 9, 1910, include: decision to recommend to Jireh Land Company the purchase of piano from Cortner for \$150; to refer stoves for college building to the Land Company; endorsement of field work by both the directors and trustees with Flammer, Haas and Pfeifer as agents; and authorization of printed stationery for college.

March 17, 1911. Trustees voted to conduct a Summer Normal School to begin July 17, and continue for six weeks. Pamphlet to be issued. Haas, Atkinson and Flammer to be faculty members. Suggestion to include 7th and 8th grade work. Secretary authorized to apply to District School Board for use of textbooks during Summer Normal. Faculty as committee on Announcement. Haas to look after music and art instructors. (This Summer School did not materialize and future efforts were directed toward the college winter terms.)

May 10, 1911. Meeting called to discuss incorporation. Committee appointed to prepare Articles of Incorporation: Atkinson, Flammer, Coffin, Haas and Pfeifer.

June 14, 1911. Election of Board of Trustees. For one-year term: Enders, Marian W. Baker, Jacob Koontz and Coffin. For two-year term: Flammer, Haas, Cortner and Mrs. Watson. For three-year term: Atkinson, Pfeifer, Dalzell and Freeman.

1. From the official record of meetings, Pfeifer Collection, Univ. of Wyo.

June 16, 1911. For permanent organization of Board. Election of Atkinson as president, Flammer as vice-president, Pfeifer as secretary and Haas as treasurer. Executive Committee: Officers and Cortner. Committees appointed on: College faculty, Atkinson and Watson. Ways and means, Haas and Koontz. Rooms and Board, Cortner, Atkinson and Mrs. Rexroth (manager of the hotel). Catalogue, President of College, President of Board and Haas.

June 19, 1911. In re Incorporation and Finance.

August 14, 1911. Private sale of lots planned. Lots to be priced at 50% of previous cost. Advertisement through railway, newspapers, circulars, and postal cards. Flammer moved that \$600 be raised for physics laboratory and that library be increased to 1000 volumes. Pfeifer and Watson as committee on Faculty.

August 26, 1911. Atkinson named for President of College at \$1000 per year. Haas and Flammer as members of faculty. (Apparently Flammer did not actually serve on the faculty.) Mrs. Dalzell agreed to continue as Instructor in Music provided work could be done at her home. The President to provide other instructors if necessary. Annual salary \$600. Committee on advertising authorized to use \$50 if needed.

August, 1911. Committee on Ways and Means reports that "a field agent be employed for Wyoming. Also some one in the East if such could be secured." Committee on Ways and Means recommended that College President should be held responsible for the "finances of the college and students." Also that the Trustees should ask the Land Company for a donation of 100 lots. The latter item was adopted. The committee on Students recommended that "four canvassers be put in the field, naming three: Flammer, Atkinson and Pfeifer. Also that preparatory tuition be changed from 15 to ten dollars and that arrangements be made for students to board themselves or work out tuition."

Sometime during 1912. Expression of thanks to the College President for his work and sacrifices. Coffin, Frank E. Stevens, P. L. Ford and M. W. Baker elected to fill expired terms. Ford as secretary and Haas as treasurer.

July 2, 1912. Report of Incorporation and By-laws considered item by item. Vote to take over affairs of the Land Co. Following incorporation, Executive Board to issue bonds in amount of \$10,000 to meet obligations of coming year. Pending sale of bonds, secure \$1000 for payment of A. J. White note. Finance committee: Atkinson, Cortner and Baker. Buildings and Grounds: Watson, Ford and Pfeifer. Library and Lab: Flammer, Watson and Atkinson. Education: Baker, Pfeifer and Haas. Reports of Committees: Building and Grounds, windows in basement to be kept closed. Get fasteners. Church should have a janitor. Repair pumping plant. Carpenter work, painting and varnishing. Beautifying of ground. Better growth of grass. Library and Lab: Some purchases of books in the past. Others loaned. On shelves for two years. Additional purchases recommended. Appropriation recommended for Lab. Education: Recommended election of President of Board. Atkinson elected. Recommended other faculty members to the Executive Committee. Cortner fifth member of Executive Committee.

This was the last recorded meeting of the College Trustees, although they continued to function in some fashion until the College was closed.

In the Christian Annual for 1920, President Atkinson states:

The present Board of Trustees is composed of the following named persons: Rev. Frank G. Coffin, D. D. , Albany, Mo. ; George H. Grant, Jireh, Wyoming; Charles W. Pfeifer, Jireh, Wyoming; E. Elmer Seward, Jireh, Wyoming; Frank Stevens, Keeline, Wyoming; Mrs. Ella Sheldon Watson, M. A. , Keeline, Wyoming; Rev. Clarence DeFur, D. D. , Frankfort, Ind. ; Joshua M. Norris, Jireh, Wyoming; C. Arthur Whelan, Jireh, Wyoming; E. E. Fullerton, Jireh, Wyoming; Rev. Christian G. Nelson, M. A. , Gresham, Nebraska; Rev. William Freeman, Keeline, Wyoming; Rev. Warner S. Alexander, B. A. , Van Tassell, Wyoming; and Rev. Daniel B. Atkinson, D. D. , Jireh, Wyoming.

Several of the trustees, later residents at Jireh, have not been mentioned previously: H. Elmer Seward, manager of the general store; Frank Stevens and E. E. Fullerton and families, more recent homesteaders from nearby western states and supporters of the college and community; and C. Arthur Whelan, postmaster at the time.

During the early part of the ten years at Jireh College, quoting Mr. Pfeifer, "A slight disagreement among the trustees as to the policies to be followed caused Reverend Dalzell to lose interest in the college and he later left the community." Reverend Dalzell was supported by his old friends, the Professors Ford and Haas.

The Dalzell group which had contributed so generously and effectively to the Jireh community while resident there, eventually all traveled westward. The Fords, first to leave Jireh, moved to Yakima, Washington, in 1913. The Dalzells left in 1914, for Spokane, Washington. Quoting Helen Haas in reference to her family, "We moved from Jireh in April, 1914, to Shawnee (16 miles west of Jireh) where papa opened a grocery store. Papa hadn't done any teaching after about 1912-13 in the Jireh Public School. The folks moved to Yakima, Washington in 1929, where papa enjoyed his hobby of fruit growing."

As stated previously, three other church leaders had returned to the East: Reverend Coffin, Professor Enders and Reverend Flammer. Two families moved away from Jireh in 1915: The John Days, according to Albert Day, left because of weather conditions. "In 1914 we had a terrific winter. We lost about one-half of our livestock by starvation and Dad started on the move again. We all pulled up stakes and went to Goldendale, Washington, where I finished High School in 1916," Henry G. Hess and family moved to Douglas in 1915, according to his daughter, May Hess.

President Atkinson, supported by his old associates, Mr. Pfeifer and Reverend Powell, remained. Mr. Pfeifer was active as member and officer on both the Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees, as well as being close at hand to assist the faculty, and other services.

Reverend Powell served as President of the Board of Directors from October 4, 1910 to October 1, 1912. According to Lyle Powell, "he was a very close friend of Dr. Atkinson in Indiana for many years before we moved to Wyoming. They were in the same Conference and had the same problems and interests. Both were members of the Eel River Conference in Indiana and both were pastors of various churches. I remember as a child, our family visits back and forth. Dr. Atkinson took the lead in the migration to Wyoming (from Indiana) and my father was a close second. My father was pastor at Jireh for many years and his great interest was in the college and the community. . . . After moving to Wyoming, I feel that he did a great deal to further Christian education and worship."

New ministers and faculty members soon arrived to replace those who had gone. It is fitting here to name, especially, Reverend W. S. Alexander and his family from Illinois, whose arrival at Jireh brought new prestige to both the church and college. Although Reverend Alexander was not a member of the faculty, he was of great assistance to them during absences of the President, in management of the dormitory students. A portion of Reverend Alexander's letter written at the age of 80 years, and dated July 15, 1960, is given below:

In early 1915 I received a letter from Dr. Omer S. Thomas, Dayton, Ohio, Home Mission Secretary of the Christian Church, informing me that I had been chosen to go to Jireh, Wyoming, to assist in organizing new churches in that territory. I had been preaching some eight or nine years. I had been fairly successful in evangelistic work, had built two new church buildings, organizing one new church. Having no justifiable reason why I should reject the call of my church, I agreed to undertake the task. . . .

Services had been conducted irregularly in a few outlying communities. I took charge of those, serving them on a regular schedule. I assisted some with the home church at the college. I opened up church work in new communities until I was responsible for conducting work regularly at six places. We had just entered the first world war. Living expenses had more than doubled. My \$300 yearly salary was insufficient to support parents and five children. President Wilson was pleading to produce! I had been reared on a farm and had the know-how. Instead of asking for increased salary I drilled in rye on a ranch whose owner strongly urged me to do so. From then on I requested less from the Mission Board, meeting most of my living expenses from ranch activities.

The Mission Board was never able to send more assistance in men or money. Carrying on for nearly four years, I received an urgent call to become the Pastor of our Union Christian College located at Mirom, Indiana, and I accepted.

CHAPTER III

THE COLLEGE BUILDING AND OTHER FACILITIES

The college building was called "Wilkinson Hall" in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson who had contributed so generously to the college fund.

The building when completed was a white frame structure measuring 40 by 60 feet, with three stories and a spacious basement. This provided 16 classrooms, a large assembly room, a library and the president's office. The basement was used for kitchens and dining rooms. For a few years, the building also accommodated the president's family, the house mother, and boarding students with living quarters, mainly on the third floor and in the basement.

The roof of the building was painted dark green. Steam heat was installed. Reverend Freeman states:

An older brother of mine and later, Reverend William Flammer, organized an F. & F. drilling company and proceeded to drill 45 wells in neighboring communities, averaging 166 ft. in depth, including a free gift of our first well at Jireh, for the college and community there.

A windmill was "put up by Barnes of Lusk" according to the records of the Jireh Land Company.

Albert Day adds:

It was at the time you folks moved in that my Dad and I helped build Jireh College. I remember distinctly taking the teams and scrapers which we used to call "Fresno" and digging out the basement. I also remember helping mix and pour the cement and building the structure.

The wage paid for a man and a team was 40¢ an hour.

The house mother, usually the mother of one of the students, was also the chief cook and practical nurse. She had many willing helpers among the students who were earning their tuition or boarding expenses. The first two house mothers were Mrs. Henry G. Hess and Mrs. L. R. Townsend. After Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Reiber, mother of Irene Reiber, faculty member, served as house mother while at Jireh. Mrs. George, mother of students, served in this capacity the final year at the college.

Apropos of helpers, Edward Pendray, after a return visit to the Jireh site, reports:

In the old college basement where I used to wash dishes for part of my board (all of us who ate there helped out with the kitchen or dining room in one way or another) I found some

fragments of old plates and dishes I dimly recognized, including a complete glass salt-cellar (though the metal top had corroded away) which I repossessed as a memento of Jireh. Out where the well used to be I found two carbons from the dry cells that used to furnish spark for the one-cylinder gasoline engine that pumped the water for the college and dormitory. I repossessed one of those, too. I used to have the starting of that engine among my Jireh chores, and probably struggled with those very batteries in my time.

The assembly room, originally known as the Chapel, and later also as the Auditorium, constituted the new meeting place for all community functions. Church services, college and public school commencement programs, musicales, plays, lectures, and various exhibitions; basket-ball games, roller skating and gymnastics; community dinners, weddings and funerals. On short notice its background arrangements could be transformed for any occasion. The adjoining office and library doors could be opened to provide additional space. The semi-circular platform in the left-front corner where stood the Atkinson's upright piano, might in turn be a platform, a pulpit or a stage. At commencement time, especially, the platform was decorated with tubs full of wild flowers. Eventually there were two pianos on the platform.

As the student body increased, new facilities were constructed for dormitory use. President Atkinson built a new house across the street from the main building, using the first floor as living quarters for the Atkinson family, and six fair-sized bedrooms on the second floor for the dormitory girls. This was completed by the summer of 1917. The boys then occupied the top half-story and other available space in the main building. Reverend Alexander reports:

Before leaving Illinois I raised some \$2200 with which to build a Mission Home at Jireh. I built a six-room house. Having sufficient space for three rooms that could be used for college purposes I was persuaded by the college to do so, (finish the rooms I mean).

The Mission House also was completed by the summer of 1917.

College building facilities and utilization of space were much the same in the last term, 1919-20, when Arthur Pendray was a student. He recalls the kitchen and dining room, the library and study halls, and the large auditorium where "chapel" sessions were held and which also was used for basket-ball. He also recalls that rooms on the second floor of the main building were used for a dormitory area and that the students were checked by a faculty member on occasion. He has the impression that all faculty members were quartered in the "administration" building across the road to the west of the main building. Apparently the Atkinson home and dormitory was at that time called the "administration" building.

In the early part of the year 1910, a very fine bell was presented to the college by an eastern church. (The name of the church is unknown). The bell was hung in the college tower and used during the summer normal term of 1910. But alas! It weighed 1,700 pounds and was too heavy for the tower. On October 10, 1910, it was ordered removed from the building by the directors of the Land Company. Students mounted the bell on planks and placed it outside near the entrance. It stood there by the steps until 1925, when it was moved to the Pfeifer ranch. In 1942, the bell was sold to the St. James Church of Holland, Minnesota, and the proceeds of \$200 donated to the Red Cross. Sometime previously it had been placed on a Model-T-Ford truck as salvage and paraded on the streets of Lusk and there the bell tolled its last music in Wyoming.

The following news item from the Lusk Herald, of Lusk, Wyoming, was furnished by Eunice Meyers.

Leading the Salvage Festival parade Saturday morning will be the old 1800-pound bell which used to ring from the tower of Jireh College.

Seven men went out to the farm of C. W. Pfeifer Monday evening to load it on the Buckingham pickup truck, and on getting it back to Lusk it was placed on an ancient Model T Ford truck which will carry the bell in the parade. The bell will be hung so that it can be tolled.

The bell weighs 1700 pounds without the heavy mountings necessary to hold it. It was donated to Jireh College and sent from the East in 1910, but was used only a short time because it was found too heavy for the building. Since the razing of the building in 1925 the bell has been standing at the farm home of Mr. Pfeifer who suggested giving it to the Red Cross to be salvaged to help win the war. This suggestion was heartily agreed to by Mrs. Ruth Atkinson, widow of the late Daniel B. Atkinson, president of the college, and Mrs. Ella Watson, a trustee.

When the new Congregational Church was erected in Lusk placing bell in its tower was considered but the bell was found too heavy for those walls also.

2040813

CHAPTER IV

THE FACULTY

The faculty members of Jireh College were in every respect highly qualified instructors, and necessarily versatile. In addition to their main line courses, they taught various other subjects when required. They made personal sacrifices to contribute their talents to the young college inasmuch as the salary, as shown by the Trustees' records, was very low. Complete background data are not available for each instructor. Degrees when known are given, but the absence of a specified degree does not necessarily indicate the lack of one. The faculty for the ten winter terms at the College, recorded by the Trustees through 1912, is otherwise determined from available programs and recent correspondence.

Harry Haas (B. A. , B. S.) Mathematics and History. 1910-11, 1911-12

Daniel B. Atkinson (M. A. , D. D.) Languages and History. 1910-11
1917-18, 1919-20. President from 1911-20

Ruth Ford Atkinson (B. A.) Mathematics, Physics, Art and Domestic
Science. 1910-11 through 1917-18, 1919-20

Jessie A. Dalzell (B. M.) Music. 1910-14

Bertha Hormell Thompson (B. A.) Languages and Physical Culture.
1912-13 through 1914-15

Charles Donald Alleman. Music. 1914

Charles W. Pfeifer. Assistant to President Atkinson.
1914-15, 1915-16, 1918-19

Ella Sheldon Watson (B. A. , M. A.) Languages. 1915-16 through 1918-19

Irene Reiber (B. A.) Languages. 1915-16 through 1917-18

Alice Fowler. Music. 1915-16

A. R. Van Cleave. Science and History. 1916-17
(B. A. , M. A. , post-Jireh College period)

Vera Van Cleave. Music. 1916-17 (B. A. post-Jireh College period)

Mildred A. Kinney (B. A.) English. 1919-20

Florence M. Lovelace. Music. 1919-20

Professor Haas, according to Helen Haas, obtained his B. A. and B. S. degrees from Union Christian College. According to the semester lists, in 1910-11, in the second semester he taught Algebra, U. S. Civics and Physical Geography. According to Vera Cook, "Professor Haas taught History and Algebra using a college text for Algebra and I will never forget that Algebra!"

In 1911-12 he taught Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, History, Astronomy, Physiology and Agriculture. On July 8, 1912, he declined a place on the faculty, and instead, taught at the Jireh public school for the term 1912-13.

President Atkinson, now administrator, financier and director of the entire Jireh project, as well as president of the college, was necessarily absent much of the time. When present at Jireh, he helped to carry the "teaching load," and is remembered for his classes in Latin, Greek and Roman History, and Psychology, to specify a few of them. Eunice has contributed an appropriate memoir of the president as instructor:

I'll never forget Reverend Atkinson's smile, revealing another side of the man who dwelt behind the somewhat serious, and we often felt, stern exterior we met in class. We not only respected him but I know I grew to genuinely love him as I often worked for the Atkinsons to help on my tuition.

At the meeting of the Trustees held on August 20, 1910, it is noted that "Mrs. Atkinson was named as a member of the faculty 'if needed' and Mrs. Dalzell 'until another could be secured'." The words 'if needed' were a bit ironic in the case of Mrs. Atkinson for she not only was needed that year but every year during the lifetime of the college. At one time or another, in addition to her main line (Math., Physics) she taught every subject in the curriculum except German. She was the only Instructor of Art and of Domestic Science. Moreover, she was a great favorite among the students as evidenced by the recent memoirs.

Mrs. Dalzell, the only available Instructor of Music at the time, consented to teach private music students at her home. "Another was not secured" until four years later after the Dalzell family had moved to the state of Washington.

Bertha Hormell Thompson, former high school teacher at Hillsboro, Indiana, received her B. A. from Union Christian College and the University of Indiana, Bloomington. In the summer of 1912, she visited her sister Mary Hormell who was teaching at Jireh public school. On July 8, 1912, she was invited to join the Jireh College faculty. Her acceptance of the invitation ushered in an era of expansion both in the curriculum (German was added) and in other areas such as physical culture, athletics and drama.

In 1913, Miss Hormell married another Jireh visitor, an old friend from Indiana, Ray M. Thompson, who assisted her in organizing the basketball teams, and as tenor and clarinetist, helped to enlarge the scope of college musical programs. Mrs. Thompson resigned at the end of the 1914-15 term because of her mother's ill health, and "Bertha and Ray" returned to Indiana in early 1916.

Professor Alleman, replacing Mrs. Dalzell, was in charge of the Department of Music in 1914, as announced in the commencement program for that year. He remained at Jireh only a short time, however, probably less than a year.

Charles W. Pfeifer, former teacher of public schools in Indiana, had only an eighth grade education when he arrived at Jireh. According to his son Lavonne, "This was all that was required for a teacher's certificate in those days, either in Indiana or in Wyoming." Born of emigrant German parents, he learned English when he started to school. He was well-read, however, and with his German instinct for thoroughness, was able to assist the college faculty in absence of the president. He served as substitute instructor during the terms 1914-15 and 1915-16, and was in charge of the college during the term 1918-19. He may have taught at other times than those specified. He also taught at various local public schools, including two years at Jireh Public School.

He served on the Board of Directors of the Jireh Land Company from August 27, 1910, to October 1, 1912, when the company's assets were turned over to the Board of College Trustees, and served on the latter board throughout the college period and beyond. He was also active in general community affairs including the Jireh Experiment Farm and the Jireh Farmers' Association.

Irene Reiber and her mother came to Jireh from Ohio, for the opening of the 1915-16 term. Her alma mater is uncertain but some evidence exists that it may have been Defiance College, Ohio. In a post-Jireh letter to Edward Pendray she reports:

I was critically ill at eight years and a cripple from then on, but just the same I finished high school and college, with the aid of the best mother in the world. I had taught just one year when I came to Jireh.

Miss Reiber replaced Mrs. Thompson as instructor of languages and director of drama, and remained for three years. From the semester lists it is learned that she taught English, German and Latin, and Psychology. Miss Reiber also added further dramatic interest to the language classes by sponsoring two parties, one for the Latin students in appropriate costumes, and the other "an English party with book titles impersonated." She also participated in musical programs.

Quoting Edward Pendray, "Miss Reiber looms large in my memories, mostly I guess because I was in 'hot water' with her so much of the time. . . . and her mother who knitted and silently reproved the gauche manners of us little Wyoming barbarians. How right she was!"

Miss Reiber and her mother returned to Ohio in May, 1918.

Mrs. Watson, according to Josiah Watson, "Graduated from Antioch College, Ohio, where she received her B. A. and M. A. degrees, and taught Greek, Latin, French and German. She was doing Deaconess work in Dayton when she met Father. She was co-editor with Father of the Sunday School Literature of the Christian Church." A year after the death of her husband in 1908, she came west with her three sons. She taught in the public school at Keeline before joining the faculty of Jireh College. According to the semester lists for 1917-18, she taught Psychology, U. S. History, Theory and Practice, Cicero and Physiology, the first semester; and Sociology, Virgil, Botany, Physical Geography and U. S. Civics, the second semester. During her last term at the college, 1918-19, she carried the "teaching load" with Mr. Pfeifer. Mrs. Watson also served on the Board of College Trustees from 1911 until the last meeting recorded, August 22, 1912, when the meeting was held in her home. She probably served beyond that time.

Mrs. Watson, about 1910, wrote the words for a song which was adopted by the State W. C. T. U., and at the request of her son Josiah, this poem is given below:

Lovely Wyoming, regal on thy mountain throne,
From far lands roaming, here thy power we own.
Known for thy weird beauty, far-famed for thy fertile plains;
Why defile thy splendor with polluting stains?
Lovely Wyoming, here we pledge our lives to thee,
From Drink's defilement we will set thee free.

First in thy borders Woman stood erect with pride,
Grasping the guerdon all the world denied.
Now the boon thou gavest we in turn would give to thee,
In God's name we pledge it: Thou shalt yet be free.

Mother of rivers, freely poured from thy great hand,
Broad streams of blessing flow to many a land.
May Salvation's waters, from thy crested summits' store,
Unto all the nation their refreshment pour.

The following outline found among the professors' notes in the Grade-book, may have been the work of Mrs. Watson. She was the first Instructor of Theory and Practice. In any event, it is the only such outline available.

Reference Books for Class in Theory & Practice

1. The Recitation by Hamilton
2. How to Study by McMurry
3. School Management by Dutton
4. Among Country Schools by Kern
5. The Country School by Seerley
6. Teaching a District School by Dinsmore
7. Great American Educators by Winship
8. Elementary Education by Keith
9. The School and Its Life by Gilbert
10. Principles and Methods of Teaching by Boyer
11. Teaching the Common Branches by Charters
12. Theory and Practice by Page

Requirements:

1. Mastery of Colgrove's Text.
2. Reading of two books, not including 10 and 11, to be selected second week.
3. Reading of 50 pages weekly in addition to text and two selected books, and report of reading to be made weekly to the teacher.

A. R. Van Cleave, former teacher in the public schools of Indiana, and his sister, Vera Van Cleave, from near Terre Haute, Indiana, were on the college faculty for one year, 1916-17. Mr. Van Cleave reports in a letter of November 15, 1959.

I taught some of the social sciences. I probably taught history. I recall that I was coach of basketball. Among the extra-curricular activities, I played the flute in the orchestra (next to Edward Pendray with his clarinet) and sang with a quartette. "Come Where the Lilies Bloom."

According to the semester lists, Mr. Van Cleave, first semester, taught Medieval History, Botany, Bible, and Bookkeeping. In the second semester, Greek History and Physiology. It is interesting to note that this is the only year in which Bible as a course of study is recorded. His influence on the college boys is exemplified in a letter sent to him by Earl Norris while in the Service, in which Earl expressed his gratitude for the inspiration given him.

Vera Van Cleave was in charge of the Music Department while at Jireh. The Van Cleavees, enthusiastic participants in both college and community affairs, remained until the late summer of 1917, when they were called East, and Mr. Van Cleave joined the Armed Forces.

In the case of the Van Cleaves, the question of their degrees has been established: In the letter cited above, Mr. Van Cleave states: "At the end of the war we both took additional college training. We both received the B. A. degree from Indiana University and I later was granted the M. A. at the University of Chicago."

Alice Fowler, teacher of piano and violin at Lusk, was engaged by the college to teach at Jireh from time to time. It is certain that Miss Fowler taught during the term 1915-16 and probably during summer vacations afterward.

Mildred A. Kinney received her B. A. Degree from Oberlin College, Ohio. Miss Kinney is believed to have taught at Jireh College during the last term, 1919-20. She taught English, and while at Jireh was inspired to organize a local chapter of the Camp Fire Girls. Under her guidance, the girls were well trained and gave charming programs.

Florence M. Lovelace taught Music at the College during the term 1919-20. She also is listed in the Christian Annual for 1918 as a faculty member. In other cases, however, this list appears to be a "planned list" and not of those who actually served on the faculty. According to Norma Norris (last graduate), Miss Lovelace came to Jireh from Paducah, Kentucky.

CHAPTER V

STUDENTS AND CURRICULA

The first students came mainly from the eastern families of Jireh and vicinity but eventually, as the circle of influence of the college was extended, they came from as far east in the county as Van Tassell and as far west as Glenrock. New families also came into the community from Nebraska and other nearby states so that by the end of the college period, the student body was more representative of western families.

The average annual enrollment of students for the ten-year period was 20, not including music students which may have varied from one to 10 but which are not recorded. The lowest enrollment was four for the term 1910-11. The highest was 31 for the term 1915-16. For the closing term, 1919-20, the enrollment was 25.

The curricula offered for these small classes are, today, almost incredible. For no discrimination was made against a class of one. Each student was provided with his required subjects regardless of the number enrolled in a class.

Another generous provision made by the college trustees was that students were permitted to earn their tuition as well as board and room. This provision was accepted by the majority of the students. Examples from recent correspondence indicate they were proud of that fact:

Albert Day: "I earned my tuition by doing janitor and cleaning work."

Edward Pendray: "We boys who lived in were assigned by turns to keep the furnace stoked, the ashes emptied, etc. Needless to say, none of us was an expert furnace tender, and there were times when the College got mighty cold in the winter, especially at night. Another little chore, which I recall, often fell to me, was keeping the water tanks filled. This was done by starting the one-cylinder gasoline engine at the pump to which were connected two long pipes: one to the College kitchen and furnace, the other to a water tank in the girls' dormitory. The engine had to be started by hand, and seldom required less than half an hour of cranking, priming, warming with hot water in winter, and the like."

Edward also tells about jobs for cash:

Most of us boys were short of money as a chronic condition, and to make a little extra cash we used to work on the nearby farms, especially during harvest time in the fall just after school had started, and again in the spring at planting time, before commencement. I most often worked for George Grant, whom I admired very

much for his even-tempered personality, his wide knowledge, his unfailing Christian kindness, and his sense of fairness and justice. In the fall I picked up potatoes on the Grant farm; in the spring I helped with the plowing, discing and seeding. As I recall it, twenty cents an hour was the going wage. It seemed like a fortune to me.

The official gradebook kept by C. W. Pfeifer, the most important document remaining for posterity, constitutes the main source of data in reference to students and courses for the period 1911-1920. This record, wherein data were transferred from professors' notes, probably originated at the request of graduates for transfer of credits. The professors' notes are small, detached sheets, set up by semesters, some of which were turned in without signatures. Apparently the handwritings were so familiar that signing the notes was not considered necessary. These notes, retained for the greater portion of the ten-year period, and for the purposes of this study called "semester lists," furnish the data on several students whose names are not listed in the gradebook.

A careful study of the gradebook has revealed certain minor discrepancies which whenever possible have been corrected by recent correspondence with students. With these exceptions, it is believed the data presented in reference to students and courses are reasonably accurate. Class designations such as Junior, etc., were determined from the courses taken by individual students. The grading system used at Jireh College was: A - 96 to 100, B - 91 to 95, C - 86 to 90, etc.

Data for the Departments of Art and Music which were maintained on the basis of private lessons and non-credit, are seldom mentioned in the gradebook or semester lists, and in consequence are necessarily incomplete. Art exhibits were scheduled in certain commencement programs but without identification of the exhibit or exhibitor. Musical talent is in evidence in all programs, although the students of music are not differentiated from non-students. The Department of Domestic Science - listed in the records and apparently a credit course - also exhibited at commencement time. The Department of Physical Culture, non-credit, is noted only in exhibitions without naming participants. Neither department nor credit was set up for Drama. Some development of students' dramatic talent was encouraged through the presentation of one classical play each year, as well as comedy skits and dramatic musicales. Literary portrayals somewhat related to Drama, are shown in program data.

The unnumbered tabulations which follow have been compiled in an effort to show the historical significance of each year's classes during the ten-year period.

College Preparatory Term 1910-11

Students: Vera Cook, Leslie Cox, Fama Hess, Lyle Powell.

Courses and number in class: Second semester: Algebra A2 (4), U. S. Civics (1), Physical Geog. (1)

Note: The above data taken from the semester lists, gives only the courses taught by Prof. Haas. This information has been supplemented by recent correspondence from three of the students who give a fairly accurate picture of the term.

Fama Hess: "We called ourselves "The Big Four."

Vera Cook: "The courses taught were English, Latin, Algebra History and Drawing, with additional courses for Lyle. Prof. Haas taught History and Algebra and Mrs. Atkinson taught Latin and Drawing, and sometimes D. B. Atkinson would pinch-hit for her. Lyle finished his high school credits that year."

Lyle Powell: "Now that I think of it, I believe Vera was right, that I finished my Prep School credits in the spring of 1911. In fact, I am quite sure of it. We moved to Wyoming in the spring of 1910 just before school was out in Indiana and I remember being able to complete my high school ahead of time in Indiana. The school year at Jireh of 1910-11 would have finished my high school and I am sure this was the case, so probably I was actually the first graduate... The subjects I took later (Psychology, Sociology, etc.) were for college credit because I was given credit for them at the University of Wyoming."

Lyle's formal graduation did not take place until 1915. This may be compared to the present-day custom of finishing credits in January and waiting until the following June for formal graduation and the diploma, except that Lyle waited three years while he taught school at Shawnee and worked on ranches to bolster the economic situation. No formal commencement exercises were held at Jireh College in 1911.

Fama Hess returned East to school for one year and Vera Cook returned East to finish high school in Illinois. Leslie Cox was the only one of the four who continued at Jireh the following year.

College Preparatory Term 1911-12

Students: Freshmen^a - Harry Bowen, Ollie Cortner, Goldie Day,
 Belle Deland^b, Dudley Ferbrache, Ella
 Kirschke, Maxine Townsend, Bertha Trolson.

Sophomores^c - Eunice Meyers, Josiah Watson.

Juniors - Leslie Cox

College Freshman - George Erskine

Courses and number of students in class:

English: I (7) II (4) III (1) IV (1)
 Latin: I (2) II (1) Caesar I (2) Caesar II (2)
 Math: Alg I (7) II (4) III (3) IV (3) Trig (1)
 History: Am I (9) II (5) Gr (1) Rom (1)
 Other: Astr (3) Agric (2) Art (5)^d Bot (1) Com (1)
 Phys Geog (2) Physiol (1)

Graduates: None

Commencement Program: None available.

-
- a. Several Freshmen enrolled for the first semester only.
 - b. Commercial subjects only.
 - c. Freshmen credits from Keeline.
 - d. This is the only year in which Art students were recorded.

College Preparatory Term 1912-13

Students: Freshmen: Lois Atkinson, Albert Day, Ray Hess, Achsa
Powell, Judson Watson.
Sophomores: Maxine Townsend. ^a
Juniors: Eunice Meyers, Josiah Watson.
Seniors: Leslie Cox, Fama Hess.

Courses and number of students in class:

English: I (5) II (5) III (2) IV (2) V (1) VI (1)
Latin: I (4) II (4) Caesar I (1) II (1) Cicero I (2) II (2)
German: I (5) II (5)
Math: Alg I (4) II (4) III (1) IV (1) Geom (3) Sol Geom (2)
History: Am I (4) II (4)
Other: Physics I (1) II (1) Physiol (1) Phys Geog (1)

Graduates: Leslie Cox ^b, Fama Hess ^c

Commencement Program:

Jireh College Commencement Week, June 15-18, 1913

June 15. Baccalaureate Sermon.
16. Reception and Exhibition by the Art Department.
17. Students Literary and Musical Program.
18. Commencement Day program.
Address by Rev. Wm. Flammer.

-
- a. In the East part of this term. Credits transferred.
b. One year's credits from the East.
c. According to Fama's statement in recent correspondence.

College Preparatory Term 1913-14

Students: Freshmen: Clara Davis, Elvina Hansen, Lillie Hansen,
 Ruth Meyers, Margaret Pierce, Robert Pierce,
 Carrie Mayburn,^a Earl Norris, Glen Stevens.
 Sophomores: Lois Atkinson, Albert Day, Ray Hess, Achsa Powell,^a
 Judson Watson, Elsie Whelan.^a
 Juniors: Luella Kelley, Maxine Townsend
 Seniors: Eunice Meyers, Josiah Watson.
 College Freshman: Fama Hess.^b

Courses and number of students in class:

English: I (9) II (9) III (6) IV (4) V (5) VI (3) VII (1)
 Latin: I (8) II (8) Caesar I (6) II (5) Cicero I (1) II (1)
 Virgil I (1) II (1)
 German: III (3) IV (3)
 Math: Alg I (9) II (9) III (6) IV (4) Pl Geom (1) Sol Geom
 (1)
 History: Am I (9) II (9) Med (1) Mod (1)
 Other: Physics I (3) II (3) Dom Sc I (6) II (5) Bkk (1)
 Comp & Rhet (1) HS Geog (2)

Graduates: Eunice Meyers, Josiah Watson.

Commencement Program:^c

Jireh College, 1914

- June 7. Sunday Morning. Baccalaureate Services
 Sermon, "The Spirit of Christianity," by
 President Daniel B. Atkinson. D. D.
 Sunday Evening. Public Worship
 Sermon by Rev. S. Burman Long.
 8. Exhibition by the Departments of Art, Domestic Science
 and Physical Culture.
 9. Students Entertainment.
 10. Graduating Exercises.
 Address by Rev. Christian Graveson Nelson M. A.
 Presentation of Diplomas by President Atkinson.

Quotation from the program of Jireh College, 1914:

"Promote as an object of primary importance, institutions for the
 general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of
 a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that
 public opinion should be enlightened." Washington.

a. First Semester only.

b. According to Fama's statement in recent correspondence.

c. Participants are listed in this program. See Music and Drama.

College Preparatory Term 1914-15

Students: Freshmen: Bessie Day,^a Jessie Ferbrache, Kenneth Grove,
Pauline Townsend, Mary Weaver.
Sophomores: Dana Browning, Clara Dayis, Elvina Hansen, Lillie
Hansen, Carrie Mayburn,^b Ruth Meyers, Earl Norris,
Achsa Powell, Margaret Pierce, Robert Pierce, Glen
Stevens, Edna ZumBrunnen.^c
Juniors: Lois Atkinson,^b Albert Day, Ray Hess,^d Judson Watson,
Elsie Whelan.^b
Seniors: Maxine Townsend.
College Freshmen: Lyle Powell, Josiah Watson.

Courses and number of students in class:

English: I (5) II (5) III (11) IV (11)
Latin: I (1) II (1) Caesar I (9) II (9) Cicero I (5) II (4)
Livius I (1)^e II (1)^e
German: I (5) II (5)
Math: Alg I (5) II (5) III (12) IV (11) Pl Geom (5) Sol
Geom (6)
History: Am I (7) II (7) Med (4) Mod (5)
Other: Physics I (7) II (7) Physiol (15) Psy I (3) II (3)
Soc (2) Biol (1) HS Geog (15)

Graduates: Lyle Powell,^f Maxine Townsend

Commencement Program:

Jireh College Commencement Exercises, May 26-30, 1915 ^g
May 27. Classical Play. The Princess.
28. Concert.
29. Graduating Exercises.
Address by Governor John B. Kendrick.
Presentation of Diplomas by President Atkinson.
30. Sunday Morning: Baccalaureate Services.
Sermon: "Christian Scholarship" by President
Atkinson.
Sunday Evening. Public Worship.
Sermon: "The Rise and Progress of Religion
in the Soul," by Rev. Dalmanutha Powell.

-
- a. Bessie finished high school in Goldendale, Washington
b. One semester only.
c. One year's credits from Lusk.
d. Ray finished high school in Douglas.
e. This 5th year Latin course taken by Josiah Watson.
f. Lyle had finished his credits in 1911. On this occasion he received his
diploma.
g. See Drama and Music for participants.

College Preparatory Term 1915-16

Students: Freshmen: Agnes Brahms, Emma Brahms, Gertrude Brooks, Harry Davis, Basil Decker, Helen Haas, Emma Kuiper, Eugene Mayborn, Fairy Murray, Edward Pendray, Ralph Rexroth, Wayne Stevens,^a Willard Vernon, Earnest Watson.

Sophomores: Kenneth Grove, Clarence Morgan, Hugh Smythe, Pauline Townsend.^b

Juniors: Dana Browning, Clara Davis, Ruth Meyers, Earl Norris, Margaret Pierce, Robert Pierce, Achsa Powell, Glen Stevens, Edna ZumBrunnen.

Seniors: Lois Atkinson, Margaret Runser,^c Judson Watson, Elsie Whelan.

Courses and number of students in class:

English: I (13) II (12) III (4) IV (5) V (6) VI (7)

Latin: I (9) II (7) Caesar I (2) II (2) Cicero I (5) II (5)

German: III (2) IV (2) V (2) VI (2)

Math: Alg I (13) II (12) III (5) IV (5) Pl Geom (8) Sol Geom (8)

History: Am I (12) II (11) Gr (14) Rom (13)

Other: Physics I (9) II (9) Physiol (8) Psy (4) Phys Geog (7) Theor & Pract (7)

Graduates: Lois Atkinson, Margaret Runser, Judson Watson, Elsie Whelan.^d

Commencement program:

Senior Class Jireh College, Commencement Exercises, June 7th,
College Auditorium.^e
Baccalaureate sermon by Dr. Frank G. Coffin.^f

-
- a. First semester only
- b. Pauline entered Steele High School at Dayton, Ohio, the following term.
- c. Three years' credits from Erie, Pa., and Guernsey, Wyoming.
- d. Graduation not established.
- e. Available program incomplete.
- f. Information from Eunice Meyers in recent correspondence.

College Preparatory Term 1916-17

Students: Freshmen: Lundy Benchoff,^a Tressie Morgan, Norma Norris,
Lester Powell,^a Wayne Stevens.
Sophomores: Agnes Brahms, Emma Brahms, Harry Davis,
Helen Haas,^b Fairy Murray, Edward Pendray,
Ralph Rexroth, Willard Vernon, Ernest Watson.
Juniors: Kenneth Grove, Clarence Morgan, Hugh Smythe.
Seniors: Dana Browning, Ruth Meyers, Earl Norris,
Margaret Pierce, Robert Pierce, Achsa Powell,
Glen Stevens, Edna ZumBrunnen.

College Freshmen: Lois Atkinson, Albert Day,^c Judson Watson.

Courses and number of students in class:

English: I (4) II (3) III (9) IV (10) V (7) VI (6)
Coll. Eng I (3) II (3)
Latin: Caesar I (5) II (5)
German: I (9) II (10)
Math: Alg I (3) II (3) PL Geom (13) Sol Geom (13)
Coll. Alg (3) Trig (3)
History: Gr (8) Med (7) Mod (6) Rom (10)
Other: Physics (1) Bible I (5) II (5) Bkk (6) Bot I (5) II (5)
Dom Sc I (4) II (4) Psy (9) Com Law (10) Phys Geog (2)
Theor. & Pract. (6)

Graduates: Dana Browning, Ruth Meyers, Earl Norris, Margaret Pierce,
Robert Pierce, Achsa Powell, Glen Stevens, Edna ZumBrunnen

Commencement Program:^d

Jireh College Commencement exercises, Auditorium, May 31 to June
5th, 1917

- May 31. Concert
- June 1. Education Night
 - Address by Clyde Augustus Duniway, Ph. D., L. L. D.,
President of University of Wyoming.
- 2. Inter-Class Track Meet
Exhibition by Department of Domestic Science
- 3. Sunday Morning, Baccalaureate Services
Sermon by Rev. William Garbutt Sargent, D. C.
Providence, R. I.
Sunday Evening. Program.
Address by Dean A. R. Van Cleave
- 4. Class Play. Lexington.
- 5. Graduating Exercises.
Address by Rev. William Garbutt Sargent.
Presentation of Diplomas by President Atkinson.

-
- a. First semester only.
 - b. Helen completed High School at Douglas.
 - c. Albert graduated from High School at Goldendale, Washington and transferred his credits to Jireh College. Jireh College also claims him as a graduate.
 - d. Courtesy of Vera Van Cleave.

College Preparatory Term 1917-18

Students: Freshmen:^a Floyd Baugh, Lundy Benschoff, Dora Brahms,
 Everett Brooks, Gertrude Brooks, Clare Burke,
 Burnice Cox, Lyle Fullerton, Herman Hart,
 June Humphreys, Kate Kuiper, Cecil Larsen,
 Naomi Meyers, Paul Powell, Ruth Rodabaugh,
 Helen Thomas.

Sophomores: Marie Kuiper, Norma Norris, Wayne Stevens.

Juniors: Agnes Brahms, Emma Brahms, Aaron Lincoln,^c
 Fairy Murray, Edward Pendray,^b Ernest Watson.

Seniors: Kenneth Grove, Ruth Meyers.

Courses and number of students in class:

English:	I (14) II (7) III (5) IV (3) V (6) VI (6)
Latin:	I (4) II (3) Cicero (2) Virgil (2)
German:	I (7) II (4) III (5) IV (3)
Math:	Alg I (16) II (7) III (6) Pl Geom (7) Sol Geom (5)
History:	US I (19) II (6)
Other:	Physics (2) Physiol (7) Psy (2) Soc (2) Theor & Pract (5) Phys Geog (5) Bot (5) US Civics (1)

Graduates: None indicated. Kenneth Grove's graduation has not been established. Ruth Meyers, first semester, was taking make-up courses, according to recent correspondence.

Commencement program: None available.

-
- a. Several Freshmen were registered for one semester only.
- b. Edward Pendray missed formal graduation but completed 4th year credits during the summer of 1918. Jireh claims him as a graduate.
- c. Two years' credits transferred.

College Preparatory Term 1918-19

Students: Freshmen: Beryl Fullerton, Florence George, Mabel George,
Norma Pfeifer, Harriet Pierce.
Sophomores: Lyle Fullerton, John Hill, June Humphreys, Katie
Kuiper, Paul Powell.
Juniors: Norma Norris
Seniors: Agnes Brahms, Aaron Lincoln, Fairy Murray,
Ernest Watson

Courses and number of students in class:

English: I (5) II (4) III (4) IV (3) V (1) VI (1)
Latin: I (9) II (6) Caesar I (3) II (2)
German: III (1) V (1)
Math: Alg I (5) II (3) Geom I (5) II (3)
History: Am I (5) II (3) Med (9) Mod (8)
Other: Com Law (5) Psy (4) Physics (3) Geol (3) Pol
Econ (6)

Graduates: Aaron Lincoln, Fairy Murray, Ernest Watson. Graduation
of Agnes Brahms has not been established.

Commencement Program: None available.

Note: According to Mrs. C. W. Pfeifer in recent correspondence,
"a banquet was given for the graduates in 1919. Rev. Shoemaker,
procured by Mrs. Watson, delivered the main address at com-
mencement time, and the male quartet furnished the music."

College Preparatory Term 1919-20

Students: Freshmen: Wilda Carnery, Florence Fahy, Fern Grove,
Ellen Pease, Arthur Pendray, Lavonne Pfeifer,^a
Elizabeth Scott, Clarence Stevens, Madge Stevens.
Sophomores: Burnice Cox, Kenneth Cox, Beryl Fullerton,
Florence George, Mabel George, Jessie Grant,
Norma Pfeifer.^a
Juniors: Lyle Fullerton, John Hill, Katie Kuiper, Harriet
Pierce, Ethel Runser, Hazel Runser, Minerva
Church.
Seniors: Norma Norris

Courses and number of students in class:

English: I (9) II (10) III (6) IV (5) V (6) VI (6)
Latin: I (20) II (13) Caesar I (3) II (3)
Math: Alg I (11) II (11) V (5) VI (2) Pl Geom I (6)
II (4) Sol Geom (7)
History: Gr (3)
Other: General Science I (17) II (16) Music I (2) II (2)^b
Psy (6) Civics (6) Theor & Pract (7)

Graduates: Norma Norris

Commencement Program: None available

Note: Norma Norris, the last graduate, owns a copy of the program but has not been able to locate it. According to Lavonne Pfeifer "There were commencement exercises, school play, musical programs, class day, etc., for 1920."

Inasmuch as President Atkinson was present in 1920, it is assumed that he presented Norma's diploma to her.

a. Completed High School at Lusk.

b. This is the only year in which Music was recorded as a credit course.

CHAPTER VI

VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

THE DEPARTMENT OF ART. The department of Art, maintained during the lifetime of Jireh College, was not fully utilized. From evidence of students and exhibitions as recorded or reported in recent correspondence, the more prolific period was during the earlier years. By 1917, according to the latest commencement program available, the Exhibition by the Art Department was omitted.

For the students known to have joined those Art classes, however, the experience lingers gratefully in their memories as one of special privilege, and of regret that greater advantage was not taken of the opportunity afforded.

Mrs. Atkinson recalls that she was the only instructor of Art and adds, "What little we had."

It is certain that Art students were enrolled during the Summer Normal of 1910, and during the winter terms of 1910-11 through 1914-15.

In 1911-12, according to the semester lists, five students - Ollie Cortner, Dudley Ferbrache, Eunice Meyers, Maxine Townsend and Bertha Trolson, comprised the Drawing class.

In 1912-13, Mrs. Thompson, faculty member, recalls that she, herself, was one of a class of several Art students during the school term. A Reception and Exhibition by the Art Department, June 16, 1913, is programmed in the commencement program. An Art Scholarship form found in the Pfeifer Collection reads as follows:

Art Scholarship in Jireh College, Jireh, Wyoming, Good for Twenty Dollars in Tuition. This certificate will be accepted as payment in full of the Art Tuition of Twenty Dollars for the First Year of Art in Jireh College, for the year 1913-14, when presented by M _____ together with an entrance card showing that the bearer has been regularly enrolled as a student in the College or Academy. Jireh College, by _____ President.

In 1914, at commencement time, the program included an "Exhibition by the Departments of Art, Domestic Science, and Physical Culture, Monday June eighth one to five P. M. Music by the Orchestra." Also the "Free Art Scholarship for the year 1914-15" was offered again in this program.

In 1915, an "Exhibition by the Department of Art and the Academy, Wednesday afternoon, One thirty to four o'clock," is noted in the commencement program.

Art exhibits, although not specified, probably were charcoal and ink drawings. The students also made practical application of their studies by designing Christmas cards and formal invitations, costumes for plays, etc., and some of these may have been displayed. In at least one year during the period, the Art Department sent a modest exhibit to the Wyoming State Fair where Maxine Townsend won a prize of five dollars for her charcoal drawing of "Diana."

THE DEPARTMENT OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE. The courses in Domestic Science (needle work) were credit courses, and are recorded in the gradebook for the terms 1913-14 and 1916-17, when Exhibitions by the Department were also included in the commencement programs.

Eunice Meyers has furnished the only available detailed description of Domestic Science exhibits:

Yes, the Domestic Science Class of 1914 was strictly needlework I believe. My father who was in Dayton, Ohio, at the time of the 1913 flood had obtained some materials damaged by flood waters and sent them to mother after the initial washing. It was still somewhat stained but mother washed and bleached a beautiful piece of white embroidered flouncing about 15-18 inches wide. There was also a light blue plaid fine gingham piece which she was able to restore to its pristine colors. I believe the flouncing was a fine batiste but as so often happens the washing had roughened the scalloped edge. As part of my domestic science class I had gone over enough of the edges of the material with button-hole stitch I believe to reinforce it, and in the last term made a dress with lower and upper flounced skirt, a bertha over each shoulder to waist, vestee and sleeves also used the embroidered edge. This was to have been my graduation dress.

For the light blue plaid I made insertion of matching braid. This braid was of sections about $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and $\frac{1}{8}$ or less wide with narrowed sections between. I caught every other narrow section with 3 or 5 double or triple crochets forming both edges of the insertion. I made a strip if I remember correctly, enough for the "hobble" skirt, cuffs and as I remember it, a square neck. I remember trying to take a long step (jump) over a ditch in that dress and almost falling, to be caught or steadied by Leslie Cox.....

Mother who had joined my father in Dayton for the winter, brought back a beautiful creamy-white heavy voile-type material. I do not know what it was but though not quite as sheer as voile was of the same crisp threads - not silky like batiste. It was a gift from a beloved great aunt and for my graduation dress. Maxine Townsend and Luella Kelly - the Junior Class - asked to provide the trimming and purchased sheer dainty wide insertion. It was made with the balloon style upper skirt recently in fashion again. I let the balloon lace-edged, down for an upper flounce for my wedding gown and with a multi-color stripe voile panel back and front, it became my "best go to meeting" maternity dress for my two oldest boys, and then was given to my 13-year old sister Mary.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC. Music was an essential part of every program at Jireh College, and both professionals and amateurs were encouraged to participate in college and other community programs. These musicians had studied in the East, or had been choir members in their respective churches.

The Department of Music of the college, although maintained in name, was not regularly staffed. Mrs. Dalzell, the first instructor of music was a valuable asset as director of musical programs, but no record exists of the private pupils taught at her home. It is believed that very little teaching of piano was achieved during the early period.

Three later instructors of music, Professor Alleman, Miss Van Cleave and Miss Lovelace, served on the faculty for one year each, and taught piano or voice.

Professor Alleman's arrival was announced in the commencement program for 1914: "The College takes pleasure in announcing that Professor Charles Donald Alleman will have charge of the Department of Music. He will give a limited number of private lessons during the summer." The record of Professor Alleman's pupils is not available, but he directed the newly formed orchestra and participated in the program for 1914. His name does not appear on the program for 1913. It is believed that he arrived late in the 1913-14 term and left in the early part of the following term.

During the term 1916-17, Miss Van Cleave was in charge of the Music Department and remained during the summer of 1917 to conduct private lessons.

Miss Lovelace was in charge of the Music Department during the term 1919-20. Music courses for credit were initiated during this last term. Music I and II are recorded in the gradebook for Hazel and Ethel Runser, with the notation "music equivalent to one regular study." This is interesting because it was not until after the First World War that music was more generally considered as a subject for credit in the nation's schools.

Miss Fowler assisted with teaching of piano and possibly violin, during the 1915-16 term and at various times during summer vacations. According to Miss Fowler, who still teaches at Lusk, "she was employed by the college and came up to Jireh on the train certain days and taught music. She usually went up one day stayed all night and came back the next. She taught up until the close of the college." She remembers commencement time in 1916 when Judson Watson graduated and Dr. Coffin was the speaker. She also remembers Elsie Whelan (as a pupil), Margaret Runser (with whom she roomed), and the Thompson Twins (Ray and Roy Thompson who left Jireh in early 1916).

Miss Fowler's particular remembrance of the year 1916 and revelant names would indicate that she taught during the college term 1915-16, and that her subsequent teaching probably was during summer vacation months, as is pointed out by Lois Atkinson, and by Lavonne Pfeifer, in recent correspondence.

Over the ten-year period, it was Mrs. Atkinson, herself a musician, who although she did not teach music, inspired and directed the college musical programs the greater part of the time.

The first orchestra at Jireh College was organized some months previous to the arrival of Professor Alleman, by Lyle S. Powell, violinist. The other three members of this "little" orchestra were Ray M. Thompson, clarinet; Roy Thompson, trombone; and Maxine Townsend, piano. All except the trombonist were college personnel.

In the commencement program for 1914, the orchestra provided the music for the Exhibition by the Departments of Art, Domestic Science and Physical Culture. In 1915, at the Concert, Mrs. Atkinson was accompanied by the orchestra in a vocal solo, "A Voice is Calling Me", by Newton.

The orchestra, reportedly somewhat larger by 1917, made four appearances during this commencement program. The only identification of players and instruments, however, is found on Education Night, June first, 1917, when the instrumental quartette played "Longing For Home" by Hartmann: Piano, Lois I. Atkinson; Flute, A. R. Van Cleave; Clarinet, Edward Pendray; and Violin, Willard Vernon.

According to A. R. Van Cleave, who was the speaker at the eighth grade commencement for the year 1917, "We had music by the orchestra and a duet by Marcia and Mignon Atkinson."

Otherwise, the only other record of the orchestra is sometime during the late period: on May 3rd (year not specified) the "Jireh College Orchestra" furnished the music for a program by the Jireh Public School, when "The Cinder Maid" and an Operetta, "In Little Folks' Town," were given.

Playing in the Jireh orchestra is one of Edward Pendray's "best remembered pleasures" and the story of his clarinet is given below:

My father taught me to play the clarinet when I was ten or eleven. He had played in a band in Omaha and was also a pianist and organist. We had an organ in our house on the homestead southeast of Van Tassell and father taught many of the neighbors' children to play it. . . . I wasn't very good at the clarinet, but there were few clarinetists in the country, so nobody objected too much to my lack of virtuosity. Before coming to Jireh I had played with father at Sunday School and church doings in and around Van Tassell. At Jireh I promptly joined the College orchestra.

I well remember my first clarinet solo at Jireh, during my Freshman year. Mrs. Atkinson played my accompaniment on the piano. The whole student body had gathered for the occasion, a school recital, as I recall. Though I was a reasonably experienced public performer by that time, I was so smitten by the importance and solemnity of this particular occasion that my mouth became extremely dry. I couldn't control the reed, and to my utter embarrassment, it squealed, as the clarinet will always do when given the slightest opportunity. Stricken by this mishap, I lost my place in the music, bobbled the first phrase, and then in confusion, stopped. "Let's start again," I whispered to Mrs. Atkinson hoarsely. The students roared. Mrs. Atkinson, like the good sport she was, didn't crack a smile but calmly began again; and this time I did it! The piece was Dvorak's "Spring Song" not too difficult if your mouth isn't dry. After that, for an encore, I played Rubenstein's "Melody in F."

My clarinet came from Sears Roebuck and cost \$20 as I well remember, for I had earned the money myself. It was keyed on the old Albert system (now everybody uses the Boehm system) but that wasn't my worst trouble with it. It was a B-flat clarinet, suitable for playing in a brass band, and whenever I played with the piano (a C instrument) or with the orchestra (the music usually is scored for an A clarinet) I had to transpose the music and I didn't read music any too rapidly.

Worst of all, though, the wood kept cracking, especially in the wintertime; the cracks would leak air, and the instrument would become unblowable. I found out, however, that the cracks could be filled with wax scraped from a candle, and with this cracked, out-of-date and unsuited instrument I made my musical career at Jireh. I now have a Buffet Boehm clarinet from France, but it has never been so much fun to me as that old Sears Roebuck Albert. After I went to Laramie, Arthur acquired (borrowed, I think is the word) the old Albert, and he became a real clarinetist.

The male quartet, always a favorite ensemble, was a regular feature of college and community programs and generally included a member of the college faculty. The first quartet in the years previous to 1912, was composed of George Grant, P. L. Ford, and Alvin and Harrison Meade. Helen Haas recalls their singing "49 Bottles Hanging on the Wall," "Kentucky Babe," and "The Old Ark." In the programs for 1914-15, changes in the members of the quartet are noted, but George Grant continues and Theron Grant re-appears in 1915.

At the Concert, May 31, 1917, the male quartet made one appearance with four new members participating: A. R. Van Cleave, Roy Elder, Dana Browning, and Albert Day.

The last record available of the quartet was furnished by Mrs. C. W. Pfeifer, widow of the late Chas. W. Pfeifer. She remembers that at commencement time in 1919, special music was furnished by George and Theron Grant, Lert Grove and Charlie, her husband.

Selected Program Data:

From the three complete commencement programs available, certain numbers have been selected which include participating college personnel as well as other community members, and which give a clue to the character of the programs.

The Commencement Program for 1914:

Baccalaureate Services:

Voluntary. "Etude," Opus 10, Chopin. . . Miss Maxine Townsend. (piano)
 Chorus. "Sanctus" Gounod. . . Mrs. Ruth F. Atkinson, Miss Mary Hormell,
 Mrs. Herbert L. Koontz, Mrs. Bertha Thompson, Mrs. Margaret Townsend,
 Ray M. Thompson, George H. Grant, L. R. Townsend, L. H. Grove.

Public Worship:

Male Quartet. "The Savior Calls". . . George H. Grant, Ray M. Thompson,
 L. Ray Townsend, Laurtes H. Grove.

Students' Entertainment:

Duet (piano). "Philomel." Kunkle. . . Lois Irena Atkinson, Charles
 Donald Alleman.
 Solo (vocal). "Over the Desert." Kellie. . . Ray Morton Thompson.
 Solo (piano). "Etude," Opus 10, No. 12. Chopin. . . Maxine Eliot Townsend

Graduating Exercises:

Piano Solo. "Whither." Koeling. . . Charles Donald Alleman.
 Duet (vocal). "As the Heart Panteth." . . . Laurtes H. Grove, Ray M. Thompson.
 Solo (vocal). "Lead Me All the Way." Briggs. . . Mrs. Daniel B. Atkinson.
 Violin Obligato. . . Lyle Powell.
 Quintet. (vocal). "Wynken, Blynken and Nod." . . . Mrs. Herbert L. Koontz,
 Mrs. Ray M. Thompson, Mrs. Daniel B. Atkinson, Laurtes H. Grove,
 Ray M. Thompson.

The Commencement Program for 1915:

Concert:

Sextette (vocal). "In Old Madred" Warhurst-Troter. . . Mrs. H. L. Koontz,
 Mrs. R. M. Thompson, Mrs. D. B. Atkinson, Miss Achsa Powell, Miss
 Pauline Townsend, Miss Ethel Anderson.
 Piano and Violin Duet. "Maiden's Prayer" May. . . Miss Maxine Townsend,
 Mr. Lyle Powell.
 Vocal Solo. "A Voice is Calling Me" Newton. . . Mrs. Daniel B. Atkinson
 with Orchestral Accompaniment.
 Male Quartet. "Pale in the Amber West." Parks. . . Geo. H. Grant,
 Theron S. Grant, Chas. W. Pfeifer, Laurtes H. Grove.
 Vocal Duet, "Hark to the Mandolin," Parker. . . Mrs. H. L. Koontz,
 Mrs. D. B. Atkinson.
 Piano Solo. "La Polka De La Reine." J. Raff. . . Miss Maxine Townsend.
 Vocal Trio. "Scotch Rhapsody." Vincent. . . Mrs. H. L. Koontz,
 Mrs. D. B. Atkinson, Miss Maxine Townsend.

Graduating Exercises:

Chorus. "The Lost Chord." Sullivan. . . Junior and Senior Choirs.
 Piano and Violin Duet. "Barcarolle" Offenbach. . . Miss Maxine Townsend,
 Mr. Lyle Powell.
 Sextette (vocal). "Spring Time" Wooler. . . Mrs. H. L. Koontz,
 Mrs. R. M. Thompson, Mrs. D. B. Atkinson, Miss Achsa Powell,
 Miss Pauline Townsend, Miss Ethel Anderson.

Baccalaureate Services:

Voluntary (piano). "Heart's Message" Hayes. . . Miss Maxine Townsend.
 Duet (vocal) "Blessed Is He". . . Ray M. Thompson, Laurtes H. Grove.
 Chorus. "Hark, Hark My Soul" Shelley. . . Junior and Senior Choirs.

Public Worship:

Voluntary (piano). . . Miss Maxine Townsend.
 Chorus, "My Soul Waiteth upon the Lord" Ashford. . . Junior Choir.
 Male Quartet. "Sweet Sabbath Eve" Parks. . . Geo. H. Grant, Theron S.
 Grant, Chas. W. Pfeifer, Laurtes H. Grove.
 Trio (vocal) "Night Hymn at Sea" Goring. . . Mrs. H. L. Koontz,
 Mrs. D. B. Atkinson, Miss Maxine Townsend.

Classical Play:

During the performance of The Princess, for one of the interludes:
 Vocal Solo. "Shadows." Bond. . . Ray M. Thompson.

The Commencement Program for 1917:

Concert, May 31, 1917:

Orchestra. . .
 "Rustle of Spring." Christian Sinding. . . Lois Atkinson(piano)
 "He was a Prince" (vocal) Frank Lynes. . . Irene Reiber
 "Melody of Love" (vocal) Engleman. . . Achsa Powell (Orchestra accompaniment)
 "On the Roll of Open Sea" (vocal) H. W. Petrie. . . Albert Day
 "Restless Galop" (trio) F. M. Meacham. . . Mrs. Clara Whelan, Ruth Meyers,
 Tressie Morgan.
 "Out Where the Billows Roll High" (vocal) H. Petrie. . . Dana Browning.
 "Sun Flower Dance" (piano) W. E. MacClymont. . . Edna Zum Brunnen.
 "Out on the Deep" F. H. Lohr. . . Voice Students
 "Rondo Villageois" Ch. F. Denée. . . Two Pianos: I Lois Atkinson,
 Ruth Meyers II, Edna ZumBrunnen, Mrs. Whelan.

(Younger students of music, pre-high school age, who participated
 in this concert were: Hazel and Ethel Runser, Florence and Mabel
 Alexander, Hazel Fullerton, Mignon and Marcia Atkinson, Madge
 Stevens, Norma and Lavonne Pfeifer.)

Educational Night, June first, 1917

Mixed Quartette. "A Pickanniny Lullaby" Stults. . . Miss Irene Reiber,
Mrs. D. B. Atkinson. L. R. Townsend, A. R. Van Cleave.
Vocal Solo "I Hear You Calling Me" . . . Mrs. D. B. Atkinson accompanied
by Orchestra.

Baccalaureate Services, Sunday Morning June 3, 1917

Voluntary, Miss Vera Vaile Van Cleave
Solo, " " " " " "
Mixed Quartette, "The Sweet Story of Old" Brander. . . Miss Irene Reiber,
Mrs. D. B. Atkinson, L. R. Townsend, A. R. Van Cleave.

Sunday Evening, June Third, 1917:

Voluntary, Lois Irena Atkinson
Mixed Quartette, "Come Holy Spirit" Thompson.
Solo (vocal) Mr. Laurtes H. Grove

Graduating Exercises, June 5, 1917.

Processional, "The Wallabies" Lithgow. . . Orchestra
Mixed Quartette. "Come Where the Lillies Bloom" Thompson. . . Miss
Irene Reiber, Mrs. D. B. Atkinson, L. R. Townsend, A. R. Van Cleave.

From three public school programs held in the college chapel:

Class of 1912. Jireh and Chimney Rock Public Schools.
Annual Commencement held at the College Chapel, Jireh, Wyoming,
May 25, 1912
Class Address given by Prof. J. O. Creagor,
Principal Normal Dept., Wyoming University.
Invocation by President of Jireh College, D. B. Atkinson.
Music furnished by Ruth Atkinson, Maxine Townsend, and the
Male "Quartette" from Jireh.

Eighth Grade Graduation, June 13, 1913. College Chapel.

Class address by Rev. Flammer.
Invocation by President Atkinson.
Music furnished by Ruth Atkinson, Charity Ford, Ray Thompson,
and Maxine Townsend.

Public School Graduation Exercises, Districts Nos. 7 and 10,
Niobrara County, at Jireh College, June 5th, 1914.

Presentation of diplomas by Dr. Atkinson.
Benediction by Dr. Powell
Members of the graduating class appear on this program.

Participation in programs at neighboring towns:

In May, 1915, Mrs. H. L. Koontz (soprano), Mrs. D. B. Atkinson (contralto),
Lyle Powell (violin) and Maxine Townsend (piano) were invited to take
part in a "musical" given at the Lusk Opera House on May 19, 1915.

At the School Dist. No. 10 Niobrara County Graduating Exercises,
June 13, 1915 at Prairie View Church, Music was furnished by
Ruth F. Atkinson.

Cantatas although related to Drama, are included under Music.

"Rebecca" given sometime during the term 1912-13, was programmed as "A Dramatic Cantata in Oriental Costume Given Under the Auspices of the Jireh College."

The "Personations."

Rebecca.....	Mrs. Daniel B. Atkinson
Isaac.....	Ray Thompson
Abraham (Isaac's father).....	L. R. Townsend
Eliezer (Abraham's servant).....	Theron S. Grant
Seba.....	Herbert L. Koontz
Obed.....	C. W. Pfeifer
Joel.....	L. H. Grove
Laban (Rebecca's brother).....	Geo. Grant
Bethuel (Rebecca's father).....	P. L. Ford
Achas (Eliezer's wife).....	Bertha Hormell
Edna (Seva's affianced).....	Mrs. P. L. Ford
Damsels, Hand-maidens, Servants, etc.....	Chorus
Pianist - Miss Ethel Anderson	

Another cantata is recalled by Helen Haas:

Then there was the cantata about Queen Esther that I remember, in part. Probably Mrs. Atkinson was in the cast. George Grant, Harrison Meade, and P. L. Ford took part. Others who may have had a part were Alvin Meade, Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Dalzell. George Grant sang a phrase "Bow Down to Haman" that I never forgot. Also some of the velvet curtains and couch throws which helped to make costumes stick in my memory. The year was 1910, 1911 or 1912, I would guess.

In the later period, sometime during 1916-18, while Miss Reiber was on the faculty, because she directed it, a second "Queen" cantata, either similar or a repeat performance of Queen Esther, was given under the auspices of the college. By this time, more of the students were taking part in these cantatas, and this one involved a humorous incident. Achsa Powell was the Queen. At one place the Queen was to faint and fall backwards, supported by her "ladies-in-waiting." But just before the players went on for this scene, the director handed a box of talcum powder to one of the players with the instruction to throw some of it on the Queen's face when she fell so that she would be pale when she "came to." The girl, unfortunately, could not get near enough and handed the powder to another player. In the confusion resulting, the lid came off and the whole box was emptied on the Queen who came up puffling and blowing clouds of talcum powder. A murmur started in the audience, then hearty laughter. Curtains were hurriedly drawn, a slight intermission was announced, and the cantata was resumed some minutes later. (Reported by Mrs. Atkinson)

The consensus of opinion among recent correspondents, is that a cantata was usually given once a year at Jireh College.

DRAMA. Under the direction of Bertha Thompson and continued under Irene Reiber, the students' interest in the sphere of college drama was enlivened and program appearances were expanded, taking the form of classical plays, comedy skits, cantatas and related literary portrayals. (Cantatas are described under Department of Music.) At least one play was given each year but only two are recorded in available commencement programs, "The Princess" by Tennyson, presented on May 27, 1915, and "Lexington," the Class Play, presented on June 4, 1917.

The characters for "The Princess" were as follows:

"Princess Ida, Elsie Whelan; Lady Psyche, Edna ZumBrunnen, Lady Blanche, Lois Atkinson; Melissa, Ruth Meyers; Violet, Achsa Powell; The Prince, Lyle Powell; Florian, Ray Hess; Cyril, Albert Day; Gama, Judson Watson; Ipse, Glen Stevens.
Pupils, Attendants, Courtiers, etc.
Admission 10 cts. and 15 cts. "

Quoting Lyle Powell, "I remember that I played the part of the Prince and had a terrible time satisfying the director, especially in regard to a flourish with my plumed hat. "

The cast of characters for "Lexington. "

Paul Revere, a patriot..... Dana Browning
John Leslie, a friend of Revere..... Earl Norris
Josiah Cottrell, proprietor Gray Wolf Inn. Robert Pierce
Edward Curtis, a blacksmith..... Willard Vernon
Seth Snaggsby, the village toper..... Albert Day
Capt. Willoughby, British Free Lance..... Glen Stevens
Lieut. Fairfield, British soldier..... Clarence Morgan
Lieut. Oglie, British soldier..... Hugh Smyth
Remus, negro servant at Inn..... Kenneth Grove
Dorothy Maddern, Revere's betrothed.... Edna ZumBrunnen
Polly Cottrell, a friend of Dorothy..... Margaret Pierce
Mrs. Maddern, Dorothy's mother..... Achsa Powell
Matilda, Colored servant at Maddern's.... Ruth Meyers
Admission 25 and 15 cents.

The girls in the class of 1917, according to Ruth Meyers, formed a gypsy song and dance group and called themselves, the Dardenella Players. They gave only one performance as far as Ruth knows. The dancers were Margaret Runser, Fairy Murray, Lois Atkinson, Agnes Brahms, Ruth Meyers, Helen Haas, Edna ZumBrunnen, Emma Brahms, Elsie Whelan, Emma Kuiper and Margaret Pierce.

Helen Haas recalls that the play "Silas Marner" was presented sometime during the early period. She also mentions "Miss Reiber and tricorne hats" which probably refers to the play "Lexington. "

Another military play, after "Lexington", having to do with the Civil War was probably given at Commencement time in 1918. A photograph in the Atkinson albums showing a general with two rows of buttons down his coat, and three of his soldiers with one row of buttons, probably refers to this play. These four have been identified by Norma Norris as Aaron Lincoln, general, and Herman Hart, Paul Powell and Ernest Watson as the three soldiers. The play was laid out-of-doors with much use of sagebrush, pine branches, etc.

Eunice Meyers recalls that a winter performance of one of the plays in which she took part (1912-14) was given at another town, and the players went in the ubiquitous wagon box on sled runners. It was a cold starlit night and the load of hilarious teenagers began to sing but were warned not to strain their voices in the cold air lest they become hoarse before their play had been put on.

Another play was given in the spring of 1917, called "Mrs. Briggs' Poultry Yard." The players, identified from the picture, were Ruth Meyers, Frank Fleming, Irene Reiber, Elsie Whelan, Mrs. Maude Fullerton, Clara Whelan, Arthur Whelan, Naomi Meyers, Norma Norris and Roy Elder.

Various other comedy skits are recalled in the students' memoirs, but somewhat too vaguely as to title and players, for consideration in this study.

Plays given by the younger set, include "Goldie Locks and the Three Bears" with Mignon Atkinson as Goldie Locks, Mabel Alexander as Papa Bear, Hazel Fullerton as Mama Bear and Miriam Atkinson as Little Bear. This was given during the term 1916-17.

During the term 1919-20, the Campfire Girls gave a performance of "Hiawatha" with two of the players identified as Mignon Atkinson and Jessie Grant. The Campfire Girls made their own costumes.

Literary portrayals were interspersed in programs throughout the college period, and programmed in 1914 and 1915.

From Students' Entertainment, June ninth, 1914.

Silhouettes..... Florence Eunice Meyers
Oration..... Weary but Undismayed, Josiah Sheldon Watson
Pantomime..... The Bridge, Mrs. Ray Morton Thompson
Commencement Smiles, Albert Merrill Day
Reading..... A Day in the Country, Luella Kelley
Tableaux from Longfellow's Hiawatha
Story..... Virginia's Experience with a Stampede.
Lois Irena Atkinson

From the Program for 1915:

During the performance of "The Princess" for one of the interludes, is noted a Reading by Miss Luella Kelley.

The night of the Concert, a Recitation by Miss Eunice Meyers, and a Reading, "Alameda" by Mrs. Ray Thompson, are included in the program.

During commencement week of 1913, the students appeared in a Literary and Musical Program on June 17, but the participants are not named.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AND ATHLETICS. Classes in Physical Culture were held in the Chapel, and consisted of ordinary gymnastics, drills with dumbbells, etc., with piano accompaniment. The only exhibition programmed is for the year 1914, although classes were continued to the end of the college period. Physical Culture was not a credit course.

Athletic events, initiated by Ray and Bertha Thompson, were popular with students as well as with the entire community. The prevailing event in eastern Wyoming was the basketball game. Jireh College "followed suit" with its first basketball teams. Ray Thompson officiated as coach for the boys' team and Bertha Thompson for the girls' team.

Probably the first organized teams were those for which photographic evidence is preserved in available scrapbooks: Dana Browning, Albert Day, Earl Norris, Lyle Powell, Glen Stevens and Josiah Watson, boys' team. Lois Atkinson, Maxine Townsend, Pauline Townsend, Elsie Whelan and Edna Zumbrunnen, girls' team. The Jireh teams played high schools in the neighboring towns of Manville and Lusk. Edna Zumbrunnen recalls that the teams rode to Manville on horseback.

The girls' team played boys' rules except when engaged with Lusk. One member of the boys' Lusk team was Russell Reynolds who had the Indian's prowess for athletics. During a game he would stand off on the sidelines until Lusk needed to make a basket, then would rush forward and win for them. Russell was later offered scholarships at various Rocky Mountain colleges.

Apparently basketball was continued to the end of the college period. According to A. R. Van Cleave, he was basketball coach during the term 1916-17, and an old print shows him with the players: Harry Davis, Willard Vernon, Albert Day, Clarence Morgan, Glen Stevens, Hugh Smythe and Dana Browning.

Quoting Arthur Pendray who was a freshman at 12 years of age, during the final term, "This large auditorium in the main building was also used for basketball. I was too small and immature to play on the team but tried shooting baskets on week ends."

An inter-Class Track Meet is recorded on June 2, 1917, during the commencement program for 1917. The following events were scheduled: 100 yard dash, 220 yard dash, 1 mile run, pole vault, shot put, standing high jump, running high jump, standing broad jump, and running broad jump.

RECREATION. Recreational activities, locally improvised, bore little or no resemblance to modern-day jamborees. Ready cash, a rare commodity in those days, was considered unessential for an evening's enjoyment. The usual activities until the automobile made its appearance, included horse-back riding, roller skating, parties at various homes, camping parties, picnics and occasional forays.

There were no gangs as such, and the modern term "hoodlum" was unknown. Lest the students be misjudged as angelic models, however, some occasional violations of rules were reported, but no scandals were known among them during the lifetime of the college. In other words, no serious break-down in the moral code ever occurred.

Horseback riding, the preferred mode of transportation for many college events, was a favorite recreation as well as a necessity for those non-boarding students who rode to school regularly and turned their horses out to pasture nearby. Joyrides were undertaken over weekends, when "dating" was permitted. Student groups "took off" on horseback after church services on Sunday, for the Chalk Buttes or nearby creeks, with picnic luncheons strapped behind the saddles. Sometimes a newly broken saddle horse would give the rider a spill. On one occasion rider and horse were somersaulted from an overhanging cliff into the creek and the rider laid low, but the young lady insisted upon the "foursome" enjoying the picnic fare before taking her home. Those who have once enjoyed the companionship of a horse can never forget the experience. The good saddle horse, like a thing of beauty to behold, is responsive to one's moods, finds his way home in storms, and patiently waits for food and drink.

The automobile, to some extent, replaced the horse for transportation in the later college period, and life in general moved along a little faster. Lyle Powell was the first college student to own a motorcycle, a Harley-Davidson, in 1914. According to Lyle, "it was a single cylinder chain drive and I rode it all over the country - easy to pull under fences and needed no road." About the same time, the Atkinsons purchased the first Ford owned by the faculty.

Roller skating, perhaps initiated as a substitute for dancing which was forbidden, was also a favorite recreation. The Chapel room with enlarged capacity provided an ideal skating rink. One special skating party, recalled by Mrs. Atkinson, eventuated after a near-disastrous hailstorm when windows of the college building were smashed and the accompanying rains poured in. After library books had been hurriedly removed, the pianos rolled aside and floor mopped, some of the students "got busy with coal buckets" and gathered up hailstones to make ice cream, and staged a big skating party that night. Sometime during the later years, roller skating in the Chapel was abandoned. "The strumming of wheels began to seriously fray the floor" according to Edward Pendray.

The college students were curious about western customs, one of which was card games, also forbidden by the rules of the college. According to Edward Pendray, "One game popular with ranchers and cowboys was the game called 'Pitch' and the dormitory students devised a similar game with dominoes which they called '42' using double-twelve dominoes." These were acceptable.

Camping parties, always chaperoned, were arranged during summer vacations. Overnight parties were frequently planned for horseback riders. Longer trips into the Laramie Mountains, for trout fishing and grouse hunting, were also arranged. The first campers traveled by horseback and in spring wagons. The slow traveling time induced the melodies of current popular tunes. The party generally performed its own chores and camped in tents for the night. Stops were made enroute at ranches to purchase bread, or listen to victrola music, or for the latest news. One such party stopping at the old Shaw ranch on the Platte, in August, 1914, first learned of the outbreak of the First World War.

More conservative campers took advantage of the lodge owned by Miss Maude Dawes, situated well into the range, where they had a choice of cabins and their own cooking or eating at the lodge. Out-of-state Boy Scout campers were sometimes encountered even in those days.

Private parties given at various homes, usually by formal invitation, were "old-fashioned" in modern terms, but were enthusiastically anticipated by the students of those days. Guests arriving on horseback would immediately change to party clothes which had been rolled up behind the saddle. Generally speaking, the social amenities as well as college rules were observed with propriety. Often these were occasions of birthday celebrations and of practice in western repartee and popular songs. Quite frequently the parties became taffy-pulling contests. Now and then, the guests might digress in covert attempts to learn the Virginia Reel or that old game of "postoffice."

Such parties as might be termed "forays" in the early period were most apt to occur at Halloween time. When the number of dormitory students increased, a new type of foray developed - the midnight raid on the kitchen storeroom for a snack. When the storeroom was finally successfully barred against the raiders, the students promoted chicken forays at nearby farms, roasted the birds on open fires and celebrated with midnight suppers. The chicken type of foray almost reached the scandalous stage, but this was forestalled by the students making retribution to the owners.

SICKNESS AND HEALTH. By and large the Jireh students maintained good health. This was before the modern day virus epidemics. In those days, the threat was in such contagious diseases as measles, scarlet fever, and small-pox. During the later years of the college period, all three of these diseases made an appearance.

Edward Pendray reports that a note on the flyleaf of his English textbook indicates a quarantine for measles from October 13 to November 10, 1917. There were four cases of measles. Classes went on just the same for those who lived in the college building and the girls' dormitory. More serious were the threatened epidemics from scarlet fever and smallpox. According to Mrs. Atkinson, "On one occasion at the end of spring vacation, a student from near Van Tassell returning to school was immediately taken ill with scarlet fever. The other students had not yet returned, so with the help of Dr. Christiansen and the County health doctor, arrangements were made to isolate the case in the college dormitory. The student's mother came to nurse her and all other dormitory residents were moved to the main building for the duration of the quarantine."

Meals were sent in from the dining room, and the furnace was fired by boys entering the basement down the coal chute! Another time, a little girl in a faculty family broke out with smallpox. She was in public school and it was never known where she contracted the disease. It was a light case but many were exposed. Again the good doctors took care of the quarantine, vaccinations, etc., and the outbreak was confined to one case."

The best known physician in the community was Dr. J. F. Christensen who homesteaded about two miles southeast of Jireh and had his office in Manville. Dr. Christensen was available to the Jireh community for the period 1910 through 1918 when he moved to the state of Washington.

The cemetery at Jireh was laid out during the early years by the Jireh Land Company. The first funeral service was probably conducted for Ruth Rexroth, a teenager who succumbed to an appendectomy. According to Lavonne Pfeifer, August, 1958, "at least 60 persons are now buried in the cemetery. Two-thirds of the graves are marked. The last person buried there, was Mr. Frank Stevens." Several caretakers have been named for the cemetery, but the late C. W. Pfeifer and his son Lavonne, as well as Beryl Fullerton, all of whom lived nearby, have been in charge of funeral arrangements and receipt of burial certificates. In 1958 the records had been turned over to Mr. Emery Gaukel, of Keeline, Wyoming.

WEDDINGS. The first and only faculty marriage ceremony performed in the college chapel was that of Bertha Hormell and Ray Thompson, on Ray's birthday, November 26, 1913. Bertha tells of the ceremony in her own words:

We were married on the college chapel platform. Dr. Atkinson read the ceremony. I can't remember about the singing but if there was any, Mrs. Atkinson did it. The Atkinson family sat down front. My sister Mary and Ray's brother Roy stood up with us. While we were being married, the back chapel door opened a crack and several of the girls peeped through.

Ray's birthday came usually right at Thanksgiving time and this time was the night before Thanksgiving. At any rate, the Thanksgiving dinner for the community was the next day. As we came up from Mary's house the next morning in Mary's buggy, we got out in front of the college, and noticed a great commotion. Boys riding up from the store passed us and went into the college just as we arrived. Ray took the food in at the basement door and Mary and I went up the steps to the chapel. The door opened and Mary got a "face-full" of rice! So much for that. Our wedding dinner was the community dinner! In a short time, within a night or two, they "shivareed" us at the Ender's house.

The second ceremony performed in the chapel was a student's wedding - Goldie Day's. According to Goldie, herself, "Yes, it is true that I married Roy E. Shaw of Douglas, in the college chapel on February 11, 1914. Reverend Dalmanutha Powell officiated. Miss Maxine Townsend played the wedding march."

In June, 1914, LuEmily Hess Pierson, first teacher of the primary grades at Jireh, was married in the college chapel, and Reverend Atkinson officiated.

The first marriage of two students was that of Luella Kelley and Ollie Cortner on June 2, 1915. Quoting Luella, "We were married at my home. Reverend Cortner officiated and Mrs. Atkinson sang."

Another student, Fama Hess, married Lee C. Stoddard on October 6, 1915, in the Congregational Church at Douglas.

The following year another student was married in the college chapel. Quoting Eunice Meyers:

I met Clyde J. Gibbons a homesteader living south of Lost Springs in the fall of 1914, and when I heard Reverend Coffin would be preaching the baccalaureate sermon at Jireh on June 4, 1916, we planned our wedding for that afternoon so he could officiate. Mrs. Atkinson sang at our wedding, and Fama Hess Stoddard and her husband were our attendants.

In May, 1917, Clara Davis married Arthur Whelan of Keeline, brother of Elsie Whelan (student), at her home.

Two other pairs of students were married after the close of the college: Norma Norris and John Hill, and Minerva Church and Judson Watson.

An interesting bit of information has been furnished by Helen Haas:

Did you know that Reverend Dalzell became my stepfather? Mrs. Dalzell passed away at Bakersfield, California, where they were making their home, in about 1938. Mama (Mrs. Haas) and George (Reverend Dalzell) were married at Yakima in 1940. George had more or less returned to Spokane after Jessie's death. He then lived at Yakima until shortly after my Mother's death.

This is the only other known instance of a faculty wedding.

CHAPTER VII

HIGHER EDUCATION AND CAREERS

The following list arranged alphabetically includes all students enrolled in the Preparatory School of Jireh College as well as college freshmen, for the period 1910 - 1920. Graduates are indicated by *

*Lois Atkinson.

Floyd Baugh, Lundy Benshof, Harry Bowen, Agnes Brahms, Dora Brahms, Emma Brahms, Everette Brooks, Gertrude Brooks, *Dana Browning, Clare Burke.

Wilda Camery, Minerva Church, Vera Cook, Ollie Cortner, Burnice Cox, Kenneth Cox, *Leslie Cox.

Clara Davis, Harry Davis, *Albert Day, Bessie Day, Goldie Day, Basil Decker, Belle DeLand.

George Erskine.

Florence Fahy, Dudley Ferbrache, Jessie Ferbrache, Beryl Fullerton, Lyle Fullerton.

Florence George, Mabel George, Jessie Grant, Fern Grove, Kenneth Grove.

Helen Haas, Elvina Hansen, Lillie Hansen, Herman Hart, *Fama Hess, Ray Hess, John Hill, June Humphreys.

Luella Kelley, Ella Kirschke, Emma Kuiper, Marie Kuiper, Katie Kuiper.

Cecil Larsen, *Aaron Lincoln.

Carrie Mayburn, Eugene Mayburn, *Eunice Meyers, Naomi Meyers, *Ruth Meyers, Clarence Morgan, Tressie Morgan, *Fairy Murray.

*Earl Norris, *Norma Norris.

Ellen Pease, Arthur Pendray, *Edward Pendray, Harriet Pierce, *Margaret Pierce, *Robert Pierce, Lavonne Pfeifer, Norma Pfeifer, *Achsa Powell, Lester Powell, *Lyle Powell, Paul Powell.

Ralph Rexroth, Ruth Rodabaugh, Ethel Runser, Hazel Runser, *Margaret Runser.

Elizabeth Scott, Hugh Smythe, Clarence Stevens, *Glen Stevens, Madge Stevens, Wayne Stevens.

*Maxine Townsend, Pauline Townsend, Helen Thomas, Bertha Trolson.

*Ernest Watson, *Josiah Watson, *Judson Watson, Mary Weaver, Elsie Whelan.

*Edna ZumBrunnen.

The total of this list is 95 students. If the estimated 40 students enrolled in the Summer Normal School of 1910 is included, the grand total is 135.

Of the total number of regular students, 67 came from the Jireh-Keeline area of Wyoming, six from Van Tassell, three each from Glenrock and Manville, two each from Flattop and Hat Creek, one each from Boxelder, Douglas, Kirtley, Lost Spring, Lusk, Node, Prairie Center, Shawnee, Grand Island, Nebraska, Mills, Nebraska, and two have no record of residence.

Of the regular students, 23 were graduates and of this number nearly 50 percent obtained degrees at another college or university. This is a very high proportion. Six of the graduates enrolled at Jireh College in their College Freshman years. Several of the under-graduates completed their credits elsewhere and entered other colleges.

Jireh College, through the personality and leadership of President Atkinson, established a friendly relationship with the University of Wyoming. Lecturers were sent from the University to Jireh during the summer months to assist in Field Day events for the community, and President Atkinson, in turn, lectured at Laramie. The President of the University, Dr. Clyde Augustus Duniway honored Jireh College, by delivering the main address on Educational Night during the commencement program for 1917. One can still sense, perhaps, a little special welcome given by the university to former Jireh College students and even a certain pride, on occasion.

The following tables list the Jireh students and members of students' families who attended or obtained degrees at the University of Wyoming; also those who obtained degrees at colleges or universities in other states.

A. University of Wyoming.

(second generation members included) (The Pfeifer family holds the record for attendance at the University of Wyoming).

Students:

Albert M. Day, B. S., 1922
 Bessie Day, B. S., 1922
 Helen Haas, one summer term
 Fama Hess, first summer term, 1955
 Ruth Meyers, degree in Nursing, 1923. Ivinson Hospital
 Arthur Pendray, degree in Agriculture, with additional Vocational Educational minor, B. S., 1927
 G. Edward Pendray, B. A., 1924; Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, 1943
 G. Lavonne Pfeifer, B. A., in Math., 1928
 Norma Pfeifer, four summer terms 1922-25
 Achsa Powell, 1921-1924
 Lyle Powell, B. A. 1922
 Maxine Townsend, summer terms: 1915, 1952-55; winter terms: 1953-55
 Judson Watson, R. O. T. C., fall term, 1918
 Edna ZumBrunnen, one summer term.

Members of students' families:

Della Mae Fullerton, daughter of Beryl Fullerton, winter term, 1953-54
 Wright Hess, brother of Fama Hess, B. S. in Agriculture, 1919
 Ethel Kant, daughter of May Hess, five summer terms
 May Pendray, sister of Edward Pendray, 1928-29; 1929-30
 Chas. W. Pfeifer (faculty), Normal Diploma, 1927
 Chas. Lavonne Pfeifer, B. S. (C. E.), electrical, 1956
 Gerald Roger Pfeifer, B. S. (C. E.), mechanical, 1959
 (Chas. Lavonne and Gerald, sons of G. Lavonne)
 Robert Vaughan, son of Pauline Townsend, B. S., 1950

B. Degrees at colleges or universities in other states. (second generation not included)

Students:

Lois Atkinson, Defiance College, Ohio, B. A., 1920
 Bessie Day, Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., degree in Nursing;
 Univ. of Calif., degree in Home Econ.
 Ray Hess, Univ. of Colo., B. S. (C. D.), 1924
 G. Edward Pendray, Columbia Univ., N. Y., M. A., 1925
 Lyle S. Powell, Univ. of Nebr., B. S., M. D., Coll. Med., 1925
 Maxine Townsend, Univ. of N. M., B. A. in Anthropology, 1957
 Ernest Watson, Hastings College, Nebr., B. S., 1925;
 Univ. of Colo., Denver, M. D., 1929
 Josiah Watson, Hastings College, B. S., 1923; Univ. of Nebr.,
 M. S. in Biology, 1925
 Judson Watson, La Salle Univ., Ill., degree in Law; passed the
 Bar in 1926

Members of students' families:

Mignon Atkinson, Defiance College, Ohio. B. A., 1927
 Marcia Atkinson, Defiance College, Ohio. B. A., 1927
 Miriam Atkinson, Univ. of Georgia, B. S., 1934
 LuEmily Hess, Univ. of Calif., B. A., M. A., Ph. D., English
 Frances Townsend, Univ. of Maryland, B. A. in Fine Arts, 1961

The careers of six Jireh students - Leslie Cox, Albert Day, Ray Hess, Earl Norris, Lyle Powell, and Josiah Watson - were interrupted by military service in World War I. Lyle Powell also served in World War II.

Earl Norris who died overseas in 1917 was the first graduate to meet his death. Five other graduates are now reported as deceased: Margaret Pierce, 1923; Robert Pierce, before 1930; Glen Stevens, 1951; Dana Browning 1952; and Aaron Lincoln, 1961.

By and large, Jireh students entered into a variety of professions and other fields, including teaching, medicine, law, engineering, religion, government, public relations, and ranching. The data given below are taken from recent correspondence and biographical data. (see also Appendix III)

TEACHING. The following students are known to have taught in Wyoming public schools before marriage or the pursuit of other careers: Leslie Cox, Helen Haas, Fama Hess, Eunice Meyers, Maxine Townsend, Edward and Arthur Pendray, Norma and Lavonne Pfeifer, Achsa and Lyle Powell, Josiah Watson and Edna ZumBrunnen. Four of the graduates - Leslie, Fama, Josiah and Maxine - taught at the Jireh Public School. Fama has resumed teaching in recent years.

Lois Atkinson taught in the public schools of Ohio before joining her husband in the Hay & Grain enterprise at Ney, Ohio. Two of the younger Atkinson daughters, Mignon and Miriam have made careers of marriage and teaching, like their mother. Josiah Watson, after obtaining his M. S. at the University of Nebraska, taught high school in Joliet, Illinois, and later in Oakland City College, Indiana, and Billings Polytechnic, Montana. Josiah appears to be the only student who taught at the college level.

RELIGION. Three Jireh graduates may be cited in religious fields. Ernest Watson held student pastorates while attending college, first in the Methodist Church, Inland, Nebraska, and second in the Westminster Colorado Presbyterian Church during his freshman year at the University of Colorado School of Medicine. In 1950, with the cooperation of the South Dakota Mental Health Association, Ernest established the Annual Pastoral Counseling Institute at the University of South Dakota, an annual affair in which clergymen of all faiths participate in lectures by leaders in the field of pastoral counseling, sociology and psychology. Among present-day attempts to reconcile the counselors of religion and psychology, Ernest's is a worthy achievement.

Josiah Watson was ordained for the Ministry at Jireh, June 3, 1918. He then did pastoral work, mostly without pay, from Kirtley to Glendo, and hoped he could spend his life with it. But unfortunately he was not able to "carry through."

Eunice Meyers discovered a new religion - The Assembly of God - while living at Teapot Dome, and joined the church. Four of her sons trained in special Bible institutes, are active in church work: Clarence and Earl in Washington, John at Cheyenne, Wyoming, and Donald as a missionary to the Netherlands, New Guinea, since 1956. One daughter, Betty, is in preparatory school. Eunice corresponds with some fifteen missionary couples besides her son. Her religion has sustained her through many misfortunes in raising her family.

MEDICINE. Two Jireh graduates, Lyle S. Powell and Ernest S. Watson have had outstanding careers in the medical field.

Probably the career of Lyle S. Powell has been the most spectacular of all the Jireh students. His activities, both scientific as a specialist in ophthalmology, and military as officer and/or surgeon in two world wars, have been world-wide in scope. In one capacity or another, Lyle has carried out assignments in Europe, Egypt, India, European Russia and the Ukraine, the Near East, Malay States, Burma, Java, Bali, China, Korea, Japan and Hawaii.

Ernest S. Watson heads the Watson Clinic at Brookings, South Dakota, where he himself is listed for general practice, with four specialists, one in surgery and obstetrics, two in ophthalmology and one in radiology. Ernest is prominent in the mental health program of South Dakota and as previously stated has recently established the Annual Pastoral Counseling Institute at the University of South Dakota.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND ASTRONAUTICS. Edward Pendray, after ten years' experience as an editor, joined the Westinghouse Corporation, where he developed a talent for public relations in the electrical field. In 1945 he organized his own public relations firm, Pendray & Company, Bronxville, New York, where he was able to broaden his clientele and range of activities.

One area of his special interest is that of Astronautics in which he has been active since the late 1920's; and one of his clients, the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation, leading proponent and financier of advanced research and education in Astronautics, has afforded him the opportunity to make an important contribution in this field: as consultant in public relations he has helped develop the plans for their various Jet Propulsion and Aviation Safety Centers.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE AND POLITICS. Albert Day, working with the U. S. Biological Survey in Predatory Animal and Rodent Control while attending the University of Wyoming, became interested in this field, and in 1930, transferred to the offices in Washington, D. C. This quiet Irishman soon became one of the most popular officials in the department and eventually gained one of the top posts as Director of Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

Ollie Cortner entered the railway mail service in 1921, and operated out of Pocatello, Idaho, and Ogden, Utah, until his retirement in 1951.

Ray I. Hess served the greater part of his career with what is now the Federal Aviation Agency. (See Engineering).

Arthur W. Pendray worked in government emergency programs such as AAA and the Federal Land Bank during the depression period, and from 1933 to 1944 when he entered war industry, served in Nebraska and Minnesota in various offices in county and state welfare programs.

Lavonne Pfeifer served as County Treasurer of Niobrara County, Wyoming, for a period of 14 years, 1945-59.

Maxine Townsend entered government service in Washington, D. C. , in 1918, in a clerical capacity in the Treasury Department. She later gained professional status in the areas of Communications, Foreign Minerals, and Intelligence, retiring in 1953.

LAW. Judson P. Watson, is distinguished as the only careerist in the legal field. Jud is a prominent attorney and citizen of Lusk, Wyoming, where he has practiced since 1929. Jud and his wife, Minerva, have combined their special interests of law and insurance, and they operate as a "great team.

NURSING. Two Jireh students chose the field of nursing, Bessie Day and Ruth Meyers.

Bessie after graduation from the University of Wyoming, went to Washington, D. C. , where she obtained a degree in nursing at Walter Reed Hospital. She now is Superintendent of Nursing for the public school system at Alhambra, California.

Ruth, having twice entered the Miami Valley Hospital, Dayton, Ohio, as a student nurse, each time was forced to return to Wyoming for her health. She ultimately graduated from Ivinson Memorial Hospital at Laramie. After her marriage she discontinued practice for some years, but in 1941, took a refresher course in Seattle and resumed her practice. At present Ruth is on private duty in Greeley, Colorado.

ENGINEERING. Two Jireh students are in the engineering field, Ray I. Hess and Paul Powell. Also both sons of Lavonne Pfeifer are engineers.

Ray is a civil engineer by profession, with the greater part of his experience served in government connections where he has directed the location, layout and design of airports, radio range stations, remote controlled air ground facilities and other similar projects, in Alaska and the Far East (Vietnam), as well as in many parts of the United States.

Paul is a mechanical engineer and is Chief Engineer at one of the large malt-producing plants in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Lavonne's sons, Charles and Gerald, have recently been launched in engineering careers. Charles, an electrical engineer, is employed with Lockheed Aircraft, Van Nuys, California. Gerald, mechanical engineer, is employed with Marquardt Aircraft, Van Nuys.

CATTLE RANCHING. Two Jireh students made a career of ranching, Dana Browning and Beryl Fullerton.

Dana was one of the few Jireh students who was a native of Wyoming. He was raised on a ranch near Douglas, and after graduation from Jireh College, in fact until his death in 1952, operated the Moss Agate Ranch, adjoining Moss Agate Hill, a landmark in the Douglas area.

Beryl finished high school at Manville, Wyoming, then became interested in ranching, and now is one of the leading cattle ranchers of Niobrara County (although he claims he is "just one of the boys").

CHAPTER VIII

JIREH AND COMMUNITY

EAST VERSUS WEST. An important aspect of life at Jireh College and community was the acculturation of easterners and westerners. The strict rules of the college and town notwithstanding, a substantial number of westerners became "sympathetic" members of the Jireh community and made their impact on the eastern members. On the other hand, the "great open spaces" were to claim a considerable number of the easterners, a portion of whom remained in Wyoming.

Among the 23 graduates of Jireh College, it is known that all the young women with the exception of Lois Atkinson captured western husbands, and that at least three of the young men, Dana Browning, Edward Pendray and Judson Watson, married western girls. The limited data available indicate that the acculturation picture would be still more apparent if the residential history of all families was known.

For example, in recent correspondence from Vera Cook, youngest daughter of the Cook family, it is noted that although her family returned to Illinois in September, 1911, all three daughters were reluctant to leave Wyoming and all three eventually returned to Wyoming, and currently live in the West. Her sister Louise married Dr. J. F. Christensen, prominent physician of Manville, and Leone married Nat Card, of the sheep ranching family in Manville. Vera herself married Dr. P. M. Cunningham of Illinois, but the Cunninghams moved to Cheyenne to establish his practice, where they still reside. The Christensens moved from Wyoming to Washington during the late Jireh College period, but in 1955 when Dr. Christensen retired, they moved to Boulder, Colorado. The Nat Cards live in Denver. After the death of Vera's father, her mother came West to be near her daughters and lived to the age of 94.

A sampling of the east-west distribution is given from the eastern families listed as early residents at Jireh. Of these 24 families, nine - Atkinson, Coffin, Cook, Cortner, Cox, Enders, Freeman, Flammer and Townsend - returned East, but members of the Cook, Cortner and Townsend families either remained or returned to Wyoming later. Six families - Dalzell, Ford, Haas, Hess, Meade and Meyers - moved to the west coast, but two members of the Hess family remained in Wyoming and members of the Meyers family later returned to Wyoming and Colorado. Six families - Kelley, Pfeifer, Powell, Watson, George Grants, and possibly the Theron Grants, remained in Wyoming. Second generation members of some of these families moved out of the state, but none of the parents are known to have done so.

Inasmuch as this study is directed mainly toward the educational aspects of family histories, very little research has been made in reference to residential movements, etc. This would be an interesting subject for further research.

TOWN AND COMMUNITY EVENTS. Life in the Jireh community moved along during the college period in much the same pattern as initially established: church, school, farming, community dinners and celebrations, with the general pace somewhat accelerated by the advent of the automobile which came into national use during this period. First the Ford, then by 1915, heavier cars like the Franklin and Overland made their appearance. Here we quote Lyle Powell:

One of the first motor vehicles in the community was a horseless carriage which Mr. Connors, a homesteader near Jireh, ordered from the Sears-Roebuck catalog. This carriage was actually an engine in a solid-tired, high-wheel open buggy and was steered by a side-armed tiller. I was privileged to drive this buggy a number of times and it was a great thrill. This was before Mr. Knight got his first Overland and built his garage and even before Ad Spaugh (one of the leading sheep ranchers at Manville) got his Winton.

Another event, in 1917, the entrance of the U. S. into the First World War, was more disrupting and affected community plans as well as those of the college students involved.

During the college period, certain community facilities were expanded and others newly established. The old box car was replaced by the C. & N. W. with a new depot. L. R. Townsend on June 6, 1914, was appointed the fourth postmaster and moved the postoffice into his new house in town where he also planted the first and only tree on the townsite, a boxelder. About 1915, according to Mrs. C. W. Pfeifer, "a rural mail route was inaugurated to serve some 25 to 30 families and the first mail was delivered by her husband in his new Ford car."

Before moving into town, Mr. Townsend had built the community's first telephone system on barbed wire fences, and according to Goldie Day, "He bought the battery phones from Sears & Roebuck and the batteries lasted a long time. At gates, the posts and wire were extended to a height above the horses' heads."

Mr. Townsend served as postmaster as well as railway ticket agent, until June, 1917, when he accepted an appointment in the Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C. Chas. A. Whelan was appointed postmaster November 15, 1917, and served during the last years of the college period.

About 1913-14, H. L. Koontz, third owner of the general store and third postmaster, sold to the newly formed Jireh Farmers' Association, which in 1916-17 was managed by C. W. Pfeifer. New enterprises included a bank opened by G. A. Swallow from Topeka, Kansas; a real estate office and public garage by A. P. Knight; a newspaper, The Jireh Record, published by Theron S. Grant; and such additional conveniences as a blacksmith shop, hardware store, lumber yard, and grist mill.

In reference to the hotel facilities, the report of Ollie and Luella Cortner is quoted:

There were two hotels in Jireh, but not at the same time. The first was built and operated by Elmer Campbell, and in turn by Mr. and Mrs. Harlan, and G. A. Davis. This was the small one-story building in the center of the "commons" near the school house. The second was the two-story building on the west side of Main St., just north of Cortner's "Modern Model Store." We think it was operated, in turn, by Mrs. Rexroth, Mrs. Mayburn and Mrs. Harlan, Jr., and Mrs. James George and probably, lastly, by the Fullertons.

One custom, strange in these modern times, was that anyone could walk into a community dinner, without charge, and be welcomed. Nor were church suppers held for the purpose of raising money for projects. If money was needed for any purpose - perhaps chairs for the kindergarten Sunday School class - members were asked for donations. At all entertainments, except for certain college plays, admission was free.

After partial completion of the college building in 1910, all community events and meetings were transferred to the College Chapel. The annual Thanksgiving dinner held after church services, had become traditional, each family bringing its own contribution of home-prepared food. Generally turkey was in evidence, as this bird thrived on the Wyoming range. Friends from outside the community often were present.

Another community event which became traditional was the "box supper" where boxes were auctioned to the highest bidder and the young women hoped their chosen partner would manage to bid for the "right box." Some of the college art students designed elaborate box tops for this event.

A community celebration was always held on the Fourth of July. For this event something special was planned such as an out-of-town picnic, sometimes followed by fireworks. At other times Jireh joined with neighboring towns for the celebration. After the Model T Ford made its appearance in the region, prizes were allotted for the "best decorated cars."

Community parties were planned on many occasions. Winter's cold and blizzards were no barrier to out-of-town gatherings. Mrs. Atkinson recalls one New Year's night when all were invited to a party at Frank Steven's home south of the town of Keeline. Everyone went by sled, typically the bed of a wagon put on runners. With a good team of horses, plenty of blankets, perhaps a hot-water bottle or hot stone, this made a comfortable mode of travel for both young and old. The house was crowded with guests who played games and sang songs, then enjoyed a big dinner. At midnight, after a prayer and a song, they went out to their sleds, homeward bound.

The one-room school where Professor Ford had taught in pre-college years, was now abandoned and replaced by a new two-room school house. Graduation exercises were now held in the college chapel where neighboring schools as well as Jireh made use of the larger hall. Eunice Meyers reports that she graduated from the 8th grade at a simple but precious service in Jireh College in the spring of 1910. In 1912, the class of Chimney Rock joined the Jireh class for graduation. (See Department of Music for programs).

According to information from Mrs. Kuns, present County Superintendent of Niobrara County, all the early county records were destroyed by fire in 1919, and as a result the official record of teachers during the college period cannot be ascertained. From recent correspondence and memoirs the following teachers are reported to have taught at Jireh Public School:

Upper grades - C. W. Pfeifer, 1910-1912; Prof. Harry Haas, 1912-13; Leslie Cox, 1913-14; and Miss Eva Thrasher, 1914-15, possibly 1915-16; Alice I. Mann, 1916-17.

Lower grades - Miss LuEmily Hess, 1910-11; Miss Mary Hormell, 1911-13; Miss Fama Hess, 1913-14; Mrs. George Peach (from Lincoln, Nebr.) 1914-15; Miss Maxine Townsend, 1915-16; Ora McCance, 1916-17. Josiah Watson reports that he taught briefly at the Jireh school during this period.

The more prominent Jireh ministers who served the home church or more distant churches in the county were the Reverends W. A. Alexander, D. B. Atkinson, J. R. Cortner, George Dalzell, Wm. Flammer, W. A. Freeman and D. Powell. Four of them, the Reverends Alexander, Cortner, Flammer and Freeman, returned to Eastern churches during the period. Reverend Dalzell moved to new fields on the West Coast.

One minister, however, the Reverend W. A. Freeman has the distinction of being the only member of the Jireh community who moved twice to Jireh. A charter member of the Jireh Land Company and an early newcomer, he served on both the Board of Directors and the Board of College Trustees. He was elected to the latter Board for a three-year term in September, 1911, but returned East when his claim had been established, and before serving out this term. In 1918 he decided to make another try in the Wyoming field. His account of this move is given below:

1918-1920: Following my release from chaplain training in Louisville, Kentucky, I planned a few years evangelistic work and was soon engaged in a church in Iola, Illinois. Then the Flu

epidemic struck in full force, closing the effort and about all public places of assembly. So here seemed another roadblock for the season and I decided to re-visit earlier scenes in Wyoming.

Soon after arriving, I found myself preaching every Sunday A. M. for our surviving Jireh college church, via horseback transportation from the neighboring village of Keeline. This was not long to continue, however, as I was engaged shortly by the Congregationalists as pastor of Keeline and Glendo where this denomination was planning and did build a new church each, under my ministry.

In addition, and since two friends and I had purchased a tract of land near the town of Keeline, I decided to make the best of the summer seasons by farming this land. This resulted in the purchase of farming equipment consisting of a new tractor, plows, disk, packer and grain drill, including a Deering binder. However, I was set for a very full and busy future with preaching each Sunday and Sunday night, farming 200 acres, and batching withal, as Mrs. Freeman was at this time in the East caring for her aging parents, though joining me the fall of this second year.

Doubtless our future might have been changed somewhat had this continued, though things frequently occur suddenly. One such did transpire at this juncture causing us to return to Covington this same fall. It was a call from our Covington, Ohio, church which was then and continued to be one of our most forward looking and fruitful churches in the state. Suffice it to continue incidents in closing up my Wyoming experiences and departure which proved to be my last period of residence and activity in this great and interesting state.

We saw the newly constructed church completed and dedicated, in the village of Keeline, while that of Glendo was well on its way to a nice and serviceable brick structure which I have heard was completed and put into operation in the village. It is interesting as well as satisfying to participate in the building and extension of Christian centers and places of influence in any new country, and though pressing of time, it is the only way of expansion in business or religion and should and must be done by somebody.

I have many Sunday mornings gotten up, shaved, gotten breakfast, and driven by Ford, 35 miles to the Glendo point to find, sometimes, that no one had prepared a hall or builded a fire for the morning service, dancing too late, perchance, on Saturday nights. Then would follow Sunday School, preaching, dinner, and again at night preaching and song service, with the 35-mile drive home that same night. Then farming, breakfast and astride the tractor by eight o'clock Monday morning.

With the harvest over, my pastorates closing, and the return back to the Covington, Ohio, field contemplated soon, my next job was to dispose to the best advantage, of the farming equipment, by public sale or private. Mine was private at considerable loss, but I did not recall that Jesus ever ordained ministers of the Gospel and commended them to buy plows, tractors and other implements for farming even though some of us have a few times thought this is what we should do! The loss was mine, and I never asked the Lord to make up the difference! Henceforth I just preached, and let my members do the farming.

THE JIREH STATE EXPERIMENT FARM. One of the most important community developments was that of the state experiment dry-farm established at Jireh to assist the farmers of Niobrara County in adopting dry-farm methods. W. L. Quale, former Director of Experiment Stations, gives this account:

The first testing of dry-land crops in Wyoming had occurred prior to 1911 when a group of Cheyenne citizens led by Wm. C. Deming, Editor of the Cheyenne Tribune, raised enough donations to hire Dr. V. T. Cooke to test dry-land crops just southeast of the present Cheyenne airport. This was the beginning of state experiment farms for the purpose of aiding families who were settling on non-irrigated land and also on "Carey Act" projects. As I recall, it was the 1911 Wyoming Legislature that enacted a law providing funds to aid in agricultural experiments near Cheyenne, followed by the creation of the State Board of Farm Commissioners and later by the appropriation of funds for state-wide agricultural experiment work to help solve farming problems for new settlers.

When this fund for state-wide use was authorized some help was given to Jireh. Under the supervision of the State Board of Farm Commissioners, local farmers were hired by the day to break this sod land, prepare a seed bed and sow several varieties of grains, alfalfa and grasses. Later a University student was hired for the summer months to look after this work. He still had to hire local help for the plowing, seeding, and so forth. This student's help was used about five years, as I remember.

According to Lavonne Pfeifer:

The experiment farm was established in 1913. Forty acres was purchased from H. L. Koontz. The money was raised from people around Jireh and also the C. and N. W. in the amount of \$600 and the land deeded to the state for experimental dry farm operation. The state had no money in the land and the operation was in no way connected with college operation.

The following extracts taken from the Annual Experiment Farm Reports for 1915-19 are given in abbreviated form:

Report for 1915. James F. Wilson, Superintendent.

In August, 1914, the Farm was laid out into seven lands, five of which were planted in winter grains. Funds were limited and that first year only a relatively small amount of work was done. On April 9, 1915, James F. Wilson, the first university student and full time state employee arrived and remained until October 9, 1915. The 40 acres was then divided into four lands with roads between. Each plot consisted of 1/10 acre. One hundred cottonwood trees were set out for a driveway at the north end of the field. A U. S. Government rain gauge was secured and placed near the 12-foot wooden gate at the north end of the field, for recording precipitation. Also a thresher and weeder were obtained. The soil was deep, but light, sandy loam. The report mentions "Nigger Wool" and sour dock as weeds.

Old-timers testified that the precipitation measured during 1915 was the highest in their experience. April 3.6 in., May 2.6, June 5.3, July 2.6, Aug. 0.8, Sept. 4.8, Oct. to 5th 0.1. Total 20.9 inches. No record of temperatures, having no reliable thermometer.

During 1915, no marker was provided for indicating heights of grains. Mr. Wilson as shown in photographs, used himself as a marker! Varieties of wheat, rye, barley, oats, alfalfa, red clover, corn, millet, sorghums, flax, and potatoes, were grown. Miscellaneous crops included Sudan grass, field peas, sugar beets, tepary beans, rape, and sweet clover. Winter wheat was planted for the 1916 season. Sugar beets averaged as large as those grown in other sections. Tepary beans could not withstand the frosts and proved unsuitable. The field peas were killed by hail. The rape did not ripen and the sweet clover was frosted before ripening. Among the miscellaneous crops only the sugar beets were successful.

Factors affecting crops are listed as: rain, hail, frost, temperature, weeds, and disease ("rust and smut"), fertilizer, machinery-types used for cultivating, time of seeding and type of soil.

Dr. Wilson, in recent correspondence, adds:

I employed Theron Grant, his four horses and implements and got everything under way. . . The report I sent in is copiously illustrated with photos taken with a genuine Brownie \$2 camera. . . Many years after I had come to California I dropped in on Mr. Quale in Laramie. He grinned broadly and said if I wanted my old job back it was waiting for me because no one of my successors at Jireh ever approached the record crops I grew. Of course we both knew that the Almighty had more to do with the record than Wilson. Summer rains, soft and gentle, at regular intervals throughout the season, were responsible.

Report for 1916. Frank L. Fleming, Superintendent.

Improvement: roadway widened, cross-roads through central part of Farm for access to seed-house. Permanent marking stakes set up for measurement and alignment of plats and roads.

Very little building. Steel gate hung at entrance. New trees set to replace those storm-killed, and wrapped with paper for the winter to protect against cold and rabbits.

Total precipitation April -October 7.6 inches. Heavy rains of 1915 probably caused the good crops of 1916, since late-planted crops were almost complete failures. Wheat varieties - good yields, also spring rye. Varietal test on oats (some damage by wind and rust), barley, corn (Gehu 2.3 ft. in height, only one maturing), sorghum, millet (not so promising in '16), alfalfa, potatoes.

Much variation in soil noted. Blowing a serious factor in this section. Soil improvement initiated (manured). Testing of rotated cropping systems initiated.

Report for 1917. Mr. Fleming continues as Superintendent.

No wind gauge or thermometer as yet. Spring months wet (May 4.53 in.) followed by continued drouth, but early rains kept the crops growing. A car of Marquis (wheat) loaded at Jireh topped the Omaha market under the Federal grades which evidences its high quality. Farm oats good considering failures from drouth elsewhere. Varietal test in flax included this year. Also beans and peas (due to inquiries). Further work on rotation test. Work on varietal tests in co-op with Jireh, in Cheyenne River section.

Field Day (for inspection by the community).

Considerable interest had been shown in previous years although only an afternoon was devoted to it. This year, Field Day was all Day. A ball-game between the Manville Juniors and Jireh Juniors served to hold the interest of the visitors until those from a distance arrived. Doubtless the most enjoyed part of the entertainment was the dinner served by the community and visitors. All baskets were taken to the large table under the shade which had been provided and the whole was merged into one sumptuous dinner from which all were served alike. A large portion of the entertainment was given to lectures on agricultural subjects of most interest to farmers in both grain farming and livestock. A lecture on crop rotation and methods of tillage was of special interest to farmers of this community and discussion lasted long after the lecturer was through because of the numerous questions being asked. A discourse on the management of livestock on the small farm was also of keen interest to the farmers and many valuable points were carried away.

While the ladies have always attended these visiting days and have shown much interest, a special feature of the day this year was a lecture given the ladies on canning and coldpacking, while the men were looking over the Farm. This lecture was given by a representative of the State University. It has been estimated that considerably over 200 visitors were present at the dinner that day.

Report for 1918. Loyd R. Reed, Superintendent.

No thermometer yet! Total precipitation April-Sept. 8.5 inches, principally in April-May-June-Sept. Packer test added to springtooth weeder tests (cultivation). Winter wheat plantings did not survive the winter. Silos will become a necessity as farming becomes more intensive and more cattle are raised. Crop rotation test continued. (This is the third year). Sunflowers grown for the first time. Good substitute silage for corn, where corn cannot be grown. Heavier yield here, than corn. Experiment continued in the new settlement on the Cheyenne River, N. E. of Douglas, by A. W. Swanson.

Field Day or Farmers Round Up. Again an all-day program, held on July 31st. Ball game between Manville "Juniors" and the Jireh "Cubs" until noon. Then everyone went to the Farm where a basket dinner was served. Dinner was arranged and served by ladies of the local Red Cross. Also hot coffee and ice cold lemonade were served free! The program arranged by the Red Cross Society was both patriotic and agricultural. Several patriotic songs and readings were given. Also speeches on Red Cross, Patriotism, and Prohibition. The Farmers were interested in the lectures on the Dairy side of Wyoming farm life, raising alfalfa on dry land, and varieties and methods of grain farming, especially crop rotation.

Report for 1919. Mr. Reed continues as Superintendent.

This year crops were raised under natural field conditions. No extra cultivation nor weed-pulling. Sup't. left Farm Oct. 2 before all crops were harvested - potatoes, beans, peas, sorghum. Two late seedings were to be done in "rate of seeding test on wheat" by C. W. Pfeifer, of Jireh. Unusual weather has delayed threshing of beans and peas by C. W. P. Weather conditions unfavorable for good crops. Less early moisture. Terrific April blizzard, then a freeze. July-Aug. dry. Hail in Aug. Total precipitation below average everywhere.

Cottonwood trees planted in 1915 now 6-7 ft. in height and thrifty. Spring of 1919 a shelter belt was started, willow and green ash. 1100 trees were set out. Space for 4 rows of boxelder to be set out next year. New permanent machine shed built, also giving larger seed storage space. Work discontinued in Cheyenne River country in spring of 1919. Threshing operation at Farm using small outfit.

The Annual Round Up. The Annual Roundup and Field Day was held this year on July 16. Representatives from almost all the local farm bureaus of the county were present. The forenoon was taken up by a Farm Bureau meeting and picture show by the county agent in the Chapel of Jireh College, the room being generously offered for our use. At noon everyone went to the Experiment Farm where a basket dinner was served cafeteria style and was much enjoyed by all.

The big fifty-foot Farm Bureau tent had been stretched just east of the granary building and ample seating room was provided under it for everyone to eat. After dinner, everyone gathered under the tent and listened to the speakers, Dean Fairville from the University, Mr. E. G. Reed, Agricultural Agent for the Burlington Railroad, and M. Q. E. Hyde, County Agent for Niobrara County. They spoke on subjects of vital interest to the farmers present.

After the speaking, the crowd made a trip of inspection around the farm. Much interest was shown. The last thing on the program was a baseball game on the Jireh Diamond between the local team and the Manville boys. Those present are estimated at between 150 and 200 people. Not a large crowd but representative of considerable country. Many of the local men were in the midst of rye harvest and could not leave the fields.

Included with this Annual Report are two typed sheets of crops grown on the Jireh Farm in 1919, and unsigned, but for this record the University Stationery is used for the first time. Other experiment farms noted in this record were at Archer, Eden, Gillette, Grover, Lander, Lyman, Sheridan, and Torrington.

For the year 1920, reported by George H. Grant from Jireh, on November 22, 1920, the work was confined to the following:

In the enclosed report of the winter wheat rotation work and yield of alfalfa, Mr. Grant noted "fairly good weather for the threshing except for the wind, and that it had been a very poor year in this section for the farmers on account of the grain rusting so badly."

Thus, coincidentally with the last year at Jireh College, the farmers had an unfavorable year for crops.

Mr. Quayle, in recent correspondence, adds:

When young men from every town and hamlet were being called to the colors in World War I, a drift away from Jireh started and was never checked. So when some of the heirs to the "demonstration farm" wanted the land returned to the estate for distribution, the state did not press the matter. This tract of land was not ideal for a demonstration farm. It was off the main highway in the middle of a field, with no right of way to it, and a portion of the area was difficult to work due to a stone out-crop.

PART III

THE END OF AN EXPERIMENT

CHAPTER I

THE HAND OF FATE

Fate, apparently, has a way of controlling our destiny!

In 1917, the approaching financial crisis is revealed in a letter sent by the president of the college, to workers in the Christian Church:

Jireh College, Jireh, Wyoming
April 20, 1917

Daniel Benoni Atkinson, President

Dear Christian Workers:

May I tell you briefly of an important service which you may render to the Kingdom of God?

The present year is proving to be one of unusual difficulty for Jireh College. Financial conditions in the country are very much unsettled, and the college is not receiving its usual aid from sources upon which it has depended in the past. Our expenses have been heavy. A new heating plant had to be installed in Wilkinson Hall. The winter has been severe, and the cost of fuel has been greater than in former years.

The College is on the frontier, and far removed from our churches. It is in fact a missionary enterprise. Our other colleges are so situated that they can appeal to a constituency close to them. They have their special days. It has not seemed wise to have a special "Jireh Day", and yet funds must be provided for the College. The Board of Education of the American Christian Convention has endorsed an appeal to churches to make a special offering for Jireh College.

I am now making that appeal. I am not sending the request for an offering to all the churches. I am sending it to those that seem most interested in our work and are able to give it support. I mention this fact that you may consider our request more seriously. If you fail us, we shall suffer as a result.

We suggest that the offering be made in May. Ask your people to make their offerings as large as possible and as early in the month as convenient, so that the money may reach us before the close of the school year.

Our teachers are making a real sacrifice for the work. Their salaries are small. They could secure larger pay elsewhere but because of the opportunity now open to us, they are making the sacrifice.

Col. W. V. Lucas has well said: "Jireh College is the picket post between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean. Like all picket posts, it must be supported by the reserve, or whole body. If it is lost, then the retreat will be back beyond the 'Father of Waters.' "

The boys and girls of Wyoming, a very large percent of whom are not within reach of a high school, implore you to furnish them the means of education.

Will you please present this matter to your churches, and urge them to make a liberal gift to Jireh College. Make the offering in May so that it may not interfere with the Home Mission offering in June.

Send the money to the president of the College, Jireh, Wyoming.
"Don't watch us grow, but help us grow."

Yours in the Master's Name,

President

A year later, the President, author of this beautiful and inspiring appeal, suffered a physical breakdown. Impaired physically by frequent attacks of asthma, and burdened spiritually by his concern over conditions at the college, he found his responsibilities become too great, and the Atkinsons were forced to take a year's leave of absence.

Trusting that their departure would be temporary, arrangements were made for administration of the college functions. Mr. Pfeifer acted as director and according to his son, Lavonne, "Dad and Mrs. Ella Watson kept classes going that year, and extra-curricular events were probably suspended."

The next year, however, when the Atkinsons returned, all functions of the college were resumed.

During that winter, new hope was kindled, as related by C. W. Pfeifer, in manuscript of 1942:

At the close of the war, the denomination promised aid in the way of a generous endowment. This was conditioned on the report of a survey to be made by a committee appointed by the conference or board of education. The survey was to have been made in the fall of 1919 but an early and severe winter prevented it. The committee came in the spring following and reported favorably, but in the interval during the delay, the secretary of the Board of Education had a change of heart and turned thumbs down on the proposition.

As it could no longer continue on its own resources there was nothing to do but close the college at the end of the year. A very bitter disappointment, just when hopes were the highest.

Thus was the fatal decision dealt to Jireh College!

Financial support, always needed by colleges, was particularly essential to Jireh at this time. Continued low-salary rates for instructors would eventually lower the standards set by the college. The majority of students were contributing by their own efforts to the cost of tuition and other expenses, which kept the income from these sources low. Further expansion in the building, equipment and faculty were needed. A boys' dormitory and additional space for the girls were necessary building projects. Science classes required laboratory equipment. Every piece of equipment used in these classes had been contributed by the teachers or students and was genuinely home-made. Many other types of general classroom equipment were needed. The library, also, needed new additions in order to meet standards. The college did have a good system of bells for changing classes each hour!

The ministers, too, were handicapped by the Board's decision. Reverend Freeman, who had returned to the Jireh "field" during the late period, states:

While our "Jireh Movement" as such, failed, even after good building, equipment and labor had been expended, and withal classes organized and conducted for several years, it was not so much a failure of the individual community, as of our denominational leadership, and lack of financial support, to carry on, and enlarge the measure of our field, and its contemplated services.

Inasmuch as the decision of the Church was not made until near the end of the last college term, faculty and students held forth in "full measure" of curricula activities and plans. And disappointment notwithstanding, at the final commencement program, Jireh College rallied for the traditional series of events and the entire community bore witness to the display of bravado in the midst of sadness.

CHAPTER II

POST-JIREH NOTES AND NOSTALGIA

At the close of the last commencement program, the President and other faculty members made preparations to return to the East. Most of the townspeople and community, shocked by the sudden decision to close the college, also made plans to move elsewhere. Students from more distant points were obliged to make new arrangements for completing high school.

A few families remained at Jireh for several years. Some, with an interest primarily in ranching, gathered up abandoned scattered acreages for larger holdings, and remained to struggle through the "great depression." During the depression many long-established towns in the county crumpled, and today perhaps only a postoffice and a few old homes remain to identify them. Today, apparently, all roads lead to Lusk, the County-seat, and the railroad carries only freight.

According to C. W. Pfeifer's manuscript, 1942:

Although the final closing of the college caused most of those remaining to leave, the church and Sunday school continued for a few years. As the college building was deteriorating rapidly because of lack of care, with no hope of ever reopening, and failing in attempts to interest other institutions in its use, it was decided by the trustees to wreck the building. This was done under the writer's management in 1925 and the material sold. The basement walls stand as an everlasting reminder of the disappointment and blasted hopes of the many people who were interested in the movement.

On March 7, 1923, the following letter was sent out from Lusk (apparently), to holders of Jireh town lots:

In order to save the creditors of Jireh College as much as possible it is desired to vacate all of the townsite as can be done. This will permit the acre tax rate. This may be done by grouping the deeded lots together in a smaller area.

The assets of the college are not sufficient to cover the liabilities and no hope whatever of reimbursing the holders of lots. There seems no course open to the trustees except to wreck the building and dispose of the lumber to pay pressing obligations. The community has depreciated so lot values are nothing and there is no hope of recovery to better conditions since the community depended on the continuance of the college. It is doubtful if lots will ever be worth more than per acre prices and real estate is not marketable at present at any price.

In order to group these scattered deeded lots will you not permit us to deed you another lot in sections or blocks where more deeded ones are thus vacating blocks where only a few are deeded. Your gift of the lot to the college would be still more appreciated if you are so inclined.

We believe that the value of the lot will be enhanced rather than otherwise by the change to the business lot section, if such enhancement is possible. Please let us hear from you at once.

Very truly yours,

(signed) C. W. Pfeifer,
Secretary Jireh College Trustees

The postoffice remained in status until sometime in 1936. The postmasters succeeding Chas. A. Whelan were: Edwin A. McClure, Mrs. Gertrude J. Kuhn, Mrs. Marietta Mayburn, Mrs. Ella L. Swisher, Ina Maude Scott, and Mrs. Georgia Lee.

The Reverend W. A. Freeman was pastor of the church in 1919-20, followed by the Reverend D. Powell for several years.

The Jireh Public School was continued through the year 1929, with teachers provided for both the upper and lower grades.

Today, one building remains standing - the original townhouse built by the Jireh Land Company - occupied by Neil Grant, son of George Grant; the foundation stones of the college building; and one lone tree near the old post-office site. At the edge of the old townsite, stands the former Dalzell home occupied by the Pfeifer family since 1916.

Post-Jireh notes of the Reverend and Mrs. Atkinson, and other prominent persons of Jireh College and community, followed by nostalgic items from various correspondents, follow:

The Reverend and Mrs. Atkinson, upon leaving Wyoming, moved to Albany, Missouri, where from 1920 to 1930, he served as Dean of Palmer College, and Head of the Education Department. Mrs. Atkinson served as Dean of Women, Head of the Mathematics Department, and taught Public School Art. In 1920 she received her M. A. in Science from Oberlin College. Twenty years before, 1889-1900, while at Oberlin, she was taken ill two weeks before graduation. Taking it for granted that she had received no grades for that last term she just "let it ride." In 1920 when the Atkinsons were breaking up at Jireh, and her husband's health was uncertain, she felt the need of that degree, and wrote to the college concerning it. To her surprise, she learned that all her professors except one, had given her grades. This professor then sent her special assignments and when they were finished, she had her degree.

In 1930, Reverend Atkinson returned to the University of Chicago for graduate studies, and Mrs. Atkinson accepted a place on the faculty of Piedmont College, Demorest, Georgia, as instructor of Mathematics and Public School Art, and House-mother. Reverend Atkinson joined her in 1931, as Chaplain of the college and taught Religion and Education courses. On March 1, 1933, he died suddenly from cerebral hemorrhage. The Atkinsons were married in 1902, and thus had more than thirty years together.

Mrs. Atkinson continued on the faculty of Piedmont College until her retirement in 1958. During these years she received an honorary degree of Doctor of Pedagogy from Piedmont College and a "Medal of Honor" for "Distinguished service in the field of Education" from Rollins College, Florida. In 1958 she resigned and retired after 48 consecutive years of teaching.

At the age of eighty-seven years, she is now actively engaged in arts and crafts (she still designs her own Christmas cards), in church work and traveling. She divides her time among four daughters and families and her surviving sister. She thoroughly enjoys her grandchildren and great grandchildren. During the winter season she lives in Covington, Georgia, with the youngest daughter, Miriam Gardner. Her daughter Marcia Brown lives nearby in Atlanta. In summertime she visits the other daughters, Lois Strusaker (now a widow), and Mignon Sander, who live in Ney, Ohio. Then she spends the early fall with her sister, Mrs. O. P. James in Mexico, Missouri.

Other former faculty members known to be surviving at the end of 1962 are George C. Enders, William Flammer, Bertha Thompson, A. R. and Vera Van Cleave, and Alice Fowler. Information is not available for Chas. Donald Alleman, Mildred A. Kinney, and Florence M. Lovelace.

Professor Enders served on the faculty of Defiance College from 1910 and has now "rounded out" a half-century of service there. Beginning as Professor of English and Literature, he transferred to Philosophy in 1912 and added Psychology in 1936. Since his retirement he has been active as Professor Emeritus, and according to a Defiance College Bulletin of 1960, "despite his ninety years he remains a familiar campus figure even to the point of delivering an occasional chapel address."

In addition to his regular teaching schedule he served as Dean of the Christian Biblical Institute, and in the 1920's he had two trips to Europe, one "with Sherwood Eddy on his Pilgrimage through Europe" and the other as "delegate to the World Conference of Faith and Order in Lausanne, Switzerland." For eight years he was the author of the "Bible Class Quarterly for Uniform Lessons" which promised to become a useful quarterly until, as he reports, "It was destroyed by the merger with the Congregational Church."

In Professor Ender's own words,

I am now living alone and retired, doing all my work inside the house and out. I am still in good physical health. I take frequent daily walks of from one to four miles in one trip without the use of a cane, and with little fatigue. But with failing eyesight, increasing need of a hearing aid, and lack of daily conversational contact with friends, my mind on a number of things is less active than formerly. I account for this difference between my physical and my mental health as due to the lack of exercise by my brain as compared with my legs.

People treat me very kindly, bestowing various honors on me, including having me share in the Program with President Eisenhower of the Cornerstone Laying of our Library, and of placing above the Cornerstone of our new Student Building the words: George C. Enders Student Union.

The Reverend Wm. Flammer, after leaving Jireh, continued in pastoral work, mainly in Ohio parishes, but he also spent two years in the Panama Canal Zone. Here a movement was launched by members of different denominations who were employed by the Government during the construction of the Canal. The largest group was formed in Balboa, where the membership represented seventeen different denominations. Reverend Flammer's parish extended from the port cities on the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts. For eight months he was alone on the job, and has been cited as "the first and only clergyman to minister to a parish extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans."

In 1947, he retired and with his wife, moved to California to be near their children. Since retirement from pastoral connections, he has spent considerable time in research work along psychological and metaphysical lines. After more than eight years of invalidism and blindness, Mrs. Flammer passed on in February, 1961.

Bertha Thompson reports that after she and Ray returned to Indiana, they operated her family's farm but continued their interest in the church and in choral music. Probably the most important event was the birth of their daughter, Garna, November 12, 1917. Bertha was clerk of the church for 40 years and Ray was chorister and deacon until his death in 1955. Bertha and her daughter belong to the Montgomery County chorus, one of about 90 choruses in Indiana which "put on" a musical festival each spring at Purdue. Bertha also has taught Languages intermittently in local high schools on what she calls a "supply" basis.

The Van Cleaves, after receiving their degrees, were associated with Union Christian College until its closing in 1924, and both were at Elon College, North Carolina, from 1926 to 1932. The next school year, they taught at Southern Union College, where they returned after a year in Winchester, Virginia. Since 1934, Miss Van Cleave has served there as college librarian.

Mr. Van Cleave was connected with Piedmont College, during the period 1937 to 1952, where he served as head of the Education Department, Dean of the College, and as president from 1945 to 1950. During these years he was closely associated with Mrs. Atkinson. In the summer of 1952, he returned to the faculty of Southern Union College, where he is presently serving as Academic Dean.

Mr. Van Cleave was ordained to the Christian Ministry in 1932 and received the honorary degree of D. D. from Elon College. While at Piedmont he was elected Moderator of the Southeast Convention of Congregational Christian Churches. In 1933, he was married to Miss Jewell Truitt of North Carolina, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth, and two sons, Albert and John.

Alice Fowler has remained in Lusk, Wyoming, where she still teaches music.

The Reverend Coffin who left Jireh in 1909 to become President of Palmer College, remained there several years then returned to the Church organization headquarters at Dayton, Ohio. Failing in health, he was unable to attend the quadrennial meeting at Seattle, Washington, in 1931. His death occurred a few years later.

Edward Pendray reports the death of Miss Irene Reiber, in November, 1934.

Helen Haas reports that none of the Dalzell group (Reverend and Mrs. George Dalzell, Professor and Mrs. P. L. Ford, and Professor and Mrs. Harry Haas) is still living, and that their families have remained either in Washington or other West Coast state.

Two members of the faculty, C. W. Pfeifer and Ella S. Watson, who remained with President Atkinson during the entire period of Jireh College, also were the only members who remained in Wyoming after the college was closed.

Chas. W. Pfeifer is deserving of special mention because he remained at Jireh longer than any other of the original leaders, and because of his devotion to the preservation of official records of the college and to its affairs. In 1920 he removed his family to Lusk for the benefit of his children's schooling, meantime making additional preparation for his own education. He served as County Superintendent of Schools of Niobrara County during 1921 to 1924, and while in this office took examinations to satisfy knowledge of High School subjects and qualified for a diploma for entrance to the University.

After the college building was dismantled he removed his family to Laramie where he taught in the Junior High School for two years, and completed his studies at the University for a Normal Diploma. He returned to his Jireh farm in 1928 which he operated until his death, December 4, 1952, at the age of 76 years.

After his death, his wife Margaret moved to Montana where she spends the winters with her daughter, Norma. In summertime she visits her son Lavonne at the Jireh farm.

Mrs. Ella S. Watson, according to her son Josiah, discontinued public teaching after the close of the college, but taught privately whenever she had the opportunity. She also studied with her son Judson, while he was preparing for his law degree. Her last student was a young woman, student of Greek, who afterward taught Greek in a seminary at Eugene, Oregon. She remained on the homestead until 1929 when Judson moved to Lusk and persuaded her to accompany him. She enjoyed visitors and her many correspondents. Her death occurred after a fall, in February, 1958, in her 88th year.

Post-Jireh information is available for four of the ministers who served the Jireh community: The Reverends Alexander, Cortner, Freeman, and Powell.

The Reverend W. S. Alexander who left Jireh to accept the pastorate of Union Christian College, reports:

The President of the College resigned a year and a half after my arrival there. The College trustees requested me to assume his duties for the rest of his term. I did so, and was then elected to this office. After four and one-half years of service to the College, I resigned and later accepted a call to the pastorate of Elon College where I served for five years. Following this I went to Brooklyn, New York, for a five-year pastorate, then to New Market, Ontario, for four years and have served Ohio churches since 1938. I retired from church pastorates in 1952, and have been a "supply" preacher since then. I also have taught a Men's Bible class for the past ten years. I am 80 years of age.

The Reverend J. R. Cortner, last president of the Board of Directors of the Jireh Land Company, member of the Board of College Trustees, and one-time owner of the general store, according to his son Ollie, returned to Indiana in the fall of 1916, while Mrs. Cortner remained on the homestead with her daughter Ethel until 1917, when she, too, returned East. The Cortners lived in Farmland, Indiana, until his death in 1931, except for a year or two when he was preaching in western Indiana.

Sometime after his death, Mrs. Cortner moved to Ohio where she lived with her daughter Lela, and died some years later. Both the Cortners had children by previous marriages. Mr. Cortner's son Ollie, the only one of his children who accompanied him to Wyoming, and Mrs. Cortner's daughter Ethel, remained in the West.

The Reverend W. A. Freeman, in the post-Jireh period, served his home church at Covington, Ohio, and later for 14 years served the church at Ludlow Falls, Ohio (his longest pastorate), and later at Houston, Ohio. In 1951, after 51 years in the active ministry, he was forced by years and illness to resign and retiré. The Freemans now live in Frankfort, Ohio, where they have a very comfortable and enjoyable home with their niece, Mrs. Adrin Van Wijk.

The Reverend Dalmanutha Powell is distinguished by being the only one of the Jireh ministers who remained in Wyoming after the college closed. According to his son Lyle:

Following the First World War, my parents moved into the town of Jireh and bought the first house built there by the Jireh Land Company, and lived there for several years. During that time my father was pastor of outlying churches as well as the one at Jireh.

Somewhere in the '20s, they moved to Orin Junction where they occupied buildings which they had removed from my homestead nearby. During several years there, my father served as Pastor of various churches in the area including those at Orin Junction, Wheatland and Glendo.

In about 1930 they moved to Worland, Wyoming, where my sister Achsa Jane Gregg and her husband lived, and he continued as Pastor of churches in the Worland area. About three years later it was discovered that he had cancer and he died of general carcinomatosis in 1936, just before his 80th birthday.

Mrs. Powell taught intermittently in the public schools of Wyoming and South Dakota, and was past ninety at the time of her death. At eighty years, she made a trip to Washington, D. C., to visit relatives and while there, called on the Townsend family. On her ninetieth birthday, several old-timers were notified to send her special birthday greetings and she was very happy about it.

James F. Wilson, first superintendent of the Jireh Experiment Farm, sends an interesting report:

I hope your life has been as happy as mine. Peggie and I are both past 68. We have had only one tragedy in our lives - the loss of our older son Robert, an attorney, who made too many bombing raids over Germany. Our other son and both daughters all got degrees from the University of California and all are married to exactly the kind of mates we would have chosen for them. We have 10 grandchildren, all normal, happy kids.

A few years before I faced retirement I saw some of my colleagues dropping out on pensions so small they had to sell their homes and move away to the hills where they could live more cheaply. I was determined to do better than they, or else worse, and put our savings into a business venture here in Davis. It has prospered far beyond our most sanguine hopes and now, in the late afternoon of our lives, we find ourselves with enough to let us do as we please, go where we please, and be generous to worthy charities and our community church. Son John runs the business, calling on me only when matters of policy are involved.

Students of Jireh College who have remained in the county and in the immediate vicinity of Jireh are Minerva Church, Clara Davis, Beryl Fullerton, and Judson Watson, at Lusk; Lavonne Pfeifer, nearest the old townsite; and Fama Hess at Manville. (See Higher Education and Careers, and Biographical Sketches for additional data.)

Nostalgic messages have been received from coast to coast, from students and other recent correspondents, a few selected ones of which are given below:

From Edith Browning, Douglas, Wyoming:

Dana's years at Jireh were a memorable part of his life and he thought a lot of Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and their daughter Lois, and of the many other friends he had there. I was there at the College at his graduation and had a chance to meet many of them.

From Albert M. Day, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania:

This is quite a long-winded answer to your short question but it does recall things I had forgotten. I hope it may help in rounding out some of your historical background of the little Christian settlement which has held so many lasting ties for several of us throughout the years.

From Vera Cook, Cheyenne, Wyoming:

Ah! We had some happy times in those days. Strange how deep an impression those two years could make.

From Professor Enders, Defiance, Ohio:

I was very glad to receive your letter yesterday and especially so to learn that you are writing a history of Jireh College. The thought kindles my admiration and arouses a variety of emotions, calling to mind rich experiences half a century ago, some of them trying but all of them doubtless life-enrichening.

From Fama Hess, Manville, Wyoming:

As the years have gone by, I have learned how much I really missed at Jireh by not taking advantage of all that was offered there. . . To me, Jireh is a "memory" of closely-knit families where we shared sorrow and happiness; good times and bad times.

From G. Edward Pendray, Bronxville, N. Y. :

I'm afraid it's a good many years since I've done any connected thinking about Jireh, but the College stands out in my memory nevertheless as one of the major experiences of my life. It was there I first got reasonably acquainted with science, and first acquired a thirst for writing. Jireh was a heroic achievement. . . and it is tragic in a way that the College couldn't keep operating. Wyoming in those days needed institutions like that, and needs them still.

From A. R. Van Cleave, Wadley, Alabama:

They were happy days. I remember especially the buttes in the distance and the odor of sagebrush.

From Helen Haas, Santa Cruz, California:

Those were wonderful times - something so priceless went with that life. I'm so glad to have been raised in that environment.

From Josiah Watson, Joliet, Illinois:

My richest possession will always be the memory of that home where we four lived very frugally but shared all the world in the few good books and newspapers we read together as we ate or huddled around the kitchen stove on nights too cold to work. We learned that life can be infinitely good, and that we can help to make it so.

Jireh College is only a memory, but who can say that it may not be immortal? Will it not live forever in the spirit of those who were trained and educated and inspired within its walls?

In the words of Ruth Ford Atkinson:

Go back to that slope on the plains, and sit on those deserted cement steps facing the west. The pictures envisioned and the emotions relived may vary with the individual, but perhaps to every Jirehite there still comes a warm glow as the embers of memory are stirred.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

The Christian Church dates back to 1832, when the members of three separate Christian movements united. The first of these was founded in Virginia by the Rev. James O'Kelly, who left the Methodist Church with a number of followers in 1794. The second arose in Vermont in 1801, led by Elias Smith and Abner Jones, Baptists who dissented from the Calvinist doctrines, affirmed the Bible as their creed and adopted the name "Christian." The third arose in Kentucky in 1800-01, and was Presbyterian in origin, led by Barton W. Stone.

Each movement grew, unknown to the others, until around 1830. In 1832, a joint meeting arranged by Stone, Smith and Johnson (apparently then leader of the Virginia group) resulted in a decision to unite into one church organization. In establishing the union, the new Church adopted five principles:

- "1. The Lord Jesus Christ is the only head of the Church.
- "2. The name Christian is the only appellation needed by the Church.
- "3. The Holy Bible, or the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, are sufficient, and should be the only rule of faith and practice.
- "4. Christian character, or vital piety, is a just, and shall be the the only, test of membership or fellowship in the Church of Christ.
- "5. The right of private judgment and the liberty of conscience are a right and privilege that should be accorded to and exercised by all.

"Under these principles the Christian Church contends for the oneness of the people of God and the blessings of truth, in a wholesome evangelical toleration in all matters which rest for solution on mere human opinions."

The first religious newspaper published by the Christian Church was "The Herald of Gospel Liberty", at Dayton, Ohio. Other publications were "The Christian Sun" at Elon College, N. C.; "The Christian Vanguard" at Toronto, Canada; "The Christian Missionary" at Dayton, Ohio; and "The Messenger" in Japan.

The principal theological seminary of the Church was The Christian Divinity School, a department of Defiance College, Defiance, Ohio. Other education institutions operated by the Church included:

1. Summarized by G. Edward Pendray, from J. Pressley Barrett, in "Origin and Principles of the Christians", 1927.

The Christian Biblical Institute, Defiance, Ohio
 Palmer Institute and Starkey Seminary, Lakemont, N. Y.
 Union Christian College, Merom, Indiana
 Elon College, Elon College, N. C.
 Weaubleu Christian College, Weaubleau, Missouri
 Palmer College, Albany, Missouri
 Defiance College, Defiance, Ohio
 Jireh College, Jireh, Wyoming
 Franklinton Christian College (colored), Franklinton, N. C.
 Bethalem College, Wadley, Alabama

The Christian Church was the first church organization to open its educational institutions to men and women alike.

In 1927, the U. S. and Canadian Church had 71 annual Conferences, a total of 1,047 ministers and 107,237 members.

(Since that time the Christian Church has merged with the Congregation-
 alists and at present the Evangelical and Reformed Churches have been
 added to the merger. All are known as the United Church of Christ. -MC)

APPENDIX II

REFERENCE LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

- W. S. Alexander. . Washington Court House, Ohio
 Lois Atkinson (Mrs. Don W. Strusaker). . Ney, Ohio
 Mignon Atkinson (Mrs. Dale Sander). . Ney, Ohio
 Ruth Ford Atkinson. . 303 Usher St. , Covington, Georgia
 Mrs. Edith L. Browning. . Douglas, Wyoming
 Ollie D. Cortner. . (see Luella Kelley)
 Vera Cook (Mrs. P. M. Cunningham). . 3719 Moore Ave. , Cheyenne, Wyoming
 Clara Davis (Mrs. Arthur Whelan). . Lusk, Wyoming
 Albert M. Day. . Pennsylvania Fish Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Goldie Day (Mrs. Roy Shaw). . Ault, Colorado
 George C. Enders. . 34 College Place, Defiance, Ohio
 W. A. Freeman. . P. O. Box 187-B, Frankfort, Ohio
 William Flammer. . 1460 N. Manfield Ave. , Hollywood 28, California
 Beryl and Edna Fullerton. . Lusk, Wyoming
 Alice Fowler. . Lusk, Wyoming
 Helen Haas (Mrs. James D. Jackson). . Box 29, 720-26th Ave. , Santa Cruz,
 California
 Fama Hess (Mrs. Lee C. Stoddard). . Manville, Wyoming
 May Hess (Mrs. May Kant). . Lance Creek, Wyoming
 Ray Hess. . 962 Ocean View Ave. , Encinitas, California
 Bertha Hormell (Mrs. Ray Thompson). . Wingate, Indiana
 Luella Kelley (Mrs. Luella Cortner). . Crosswinds Trailer Ct. #638
 St. Petersburg 9, Florida
 Eunice Meyers (Mrs. Clyde Gibbons). . Kings Garden Rest Home, Seattle 33,
 Washington
 Ruth Meyers (Mrs. Carl A. Hobbs). . 1604-9th St. , Greeley, Colorado
 Norma Norris (Mrs. John H. Hill). . 2507 State St. , Boise, Idaho
 Arthur W. Pendray. . 7910 Leavenworth St. , Omaha 14, Nebraska
 G. Edward Pendray. . P. O. Box 307, Bronxville, New York
 Mrs. Charles W. Pfeifer. . P. O. Box 601, Thompson Falls, Montana
 G. Lavonne Pfeifer. . 545 South Pine, Lusk, Wyoming
 Achsa Jane Powell (Mrs. Lester M. Gregg). . Worland, Wyoming
 Lyle S. Powell, M. D. . . 3361 Fourth Ave. , San Diego 3, California
 W. L. Quayle. . 346 East Center, Logan, Utah
 Maxine Townsend (Mrs. Maxine Colonna). . 215 San Pasquale S. W. , Alberque-
 que, New Mexico
 A. R. and Vera Van Cleave. . Southern Union College, Wadley, Alabama
 Ernest S. Watson, M. D. . . 712-6th St. , Brookings, South Dakota
 Josiah S. Watson. . 1120-2nd Ave. , Joliet, Illinois
 James F. Wilson. . 600 Miller Drive, Davis, California
 Edna ZumBrunnen (Mrs. Edna Ammons). . 1771 Pa. St. , Denver 3, Colorado

APPENDIX III
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF STUDENTS

LOIS ATKINSON STRUSAKER, 1912-17¹

Lois, oldest daughter of the President, entered Elon College, North Carolina, as a Sophomore, for the 1917-18 term and transferred to Defiance College the following year where she graduated in 1920. Her three younger sisters, Mignon, Marcia, and Miriam, also graduated from Eastern colleges.

After graduation, Lois taught in the public school at Ney, Ohio, for two years. In June, 1922, she married Don William Strusaker of Ney, and they organized the D & E Feed Company. This venture was successful and eventually they purchased two farms nearby in order to raise their own feed. They also raised thousands of turkeys. They traveled widely throughout most of the States, by automobile, and spent their winters in Florida, where Don met his death in March, 1958.

Lois has continued to occupy their spacious home at Ney, managing the business and returning to Florida each winter. When at Ney, she keeps busy with her grandchildren and with church and community activities.

Lois has two daughters, Ruby Lee (Mrs. Dale Amstutz), Fort Recovery, Ohio, and Marilyn Jo (Mrs. Richard Lee Frey), Defiance, Ohio. Ruby Lee has four daughters and one son, and Marilyn Jo has one daughter and one son.

Mignon attended Palmer College 1924-26 and graduated from Defiance College in 1927. She also obtained fifth year credits sufficient to satisfy State requirements for teaching Home Economics, from the University of Ohio, at Athens, and from the University of Kansas, at Lawrence. Mignon married Dale Sander and they have one son, Danny, who also graduated from Defiance College. All three live in the vicinity of Ney, and are active in secondary school teaching.

Marcia attended the same colleges as Mignon, receiving her degree in 1927. She also completed graduate work at the University of Kansas. Marcia married John Brown, and they have a son, John Guy, and a daughter, Mignon Brown Ridings. Marcia has two grandsons, Jeffry Allen and Mike, and one granddaughter, Cindy. She is at present serving as caterer at the Atlanta Airport, Atlanta, Georgia.

Miriam, who was born in Wyoming, attended Piedmont College, Demorest, Georgia, 1930-31, and graduated from the University of Georgia, at Athens, in 1934. Miriam married James Stewart Gardner, Jr., and they have one daughter, (Little) Miriam. Like her sister Mignon, Miriam has continued teaching in secondary schools, at present in Covington, Georgia, where she makes her home.

1. Indicates Jireh College term.

DANA BROWNING, 1914-17

Dana Browning was a native of Wyoming, and a favorite on the Jireh College campus. His widow, Edith Browning, furnished the following biographical notes in February, 1962: "Dana and I were raised on ranches only a few miles apart and went to grade school together. I went to a convent High School and during those years he corresponded with me under the name of 'Daisy' because we were not allowed to receive letters from 'boy friends.' After High School we drifted apart, as he had an elderly aunt and uncle to look out for and he lived with them and did most of the work in handling their ranch. It was called Moss Agate Ranch as it lay adjoining Moss Agate Hill, a landmark in the country. It is a beautiful place up towards the mountains.

"Dana and I were married January 17, 1929. My maiden name was Edith Leman. We lived on the ranch after our marriage and in fact Dana managed it until his death from a heart attack in 1952. We had two daughters, Donna Louise who married Donald L. York, and Marilyn Elizabeth who married James Fitzhugh. There are now eight grandchildren, six of whom live on a ranch ten miles east of Douglas, and two live on a ranch ten miles south of Douglas.

"Dana never had a chance to go on to college but went into ranching. He loved people and loved nature and hunting, and his enthusiasm for just plain living made life wherever he was something special. I don't know of anyone who got more out of life or who gave more of himself to his friends."

Edith Browning is Manager of the Converse Land Title Company, Douglas, Wyoming.

VERA COOK CUNNINGHAM, 1910-11

Vera, youngest daughter of William G. Cook, returned to Illinois in 1911 to complete her education, but apparently she was not content to remain there. After her marriage to Dr. P. M. Cunningham, they moved to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he established his practice, and where they have made their home. Dr. Cunningham retired from practice a few years ago, after a heart attack.¹

They have two daughters: Myra, 40 years of age who is a widow living in Cheyenne, with one daughter 15 years of age; and Carolyn, 30 years of age, who has a new baby boy - her first child.

Vera's sister Louise Christenson, since the death of Dr. Christenson about five years ago, has remained in Boulder with her daughter Jean, who has never married. Leone Card lives in Denver, and thus all three sisters are now reunited not far from the spot where they first lived in Wyoming.

1. We are sorry to report that before going to Press, we learned of the death of Dr. Cunningham, on April 17, 1963.

OLLIE D. CORTNER, 1911-12
 LUELLA KELLEY CORTNER, 1913-14

Ollie Cortner accompanied his father to Jireh in the fall of 1908, and remained in the West when his family returned East. As assistant to his father, he was an important factor in the good public relations established by Cortner's "Modern Model Store."

Luella Kelley's father, Frank Kelley, brought his family to Jireh in 1910, where he homesteaded and divided his time "reporting the news" from South Dakota, Nebraska and Wyoming. He wrote for the "Cheyenne Tribune" and the "Stockman-Farmer." Both parents remained on their homestead beyond the Jireh period, in fact until their deaths: her mother's in 1933, and her father's in 1940. Both are buried in the Jireh Cemetery.

Ollie and Luella were married in 1915, the first "pair of students" wedding. Luella recalls that when her father first visited Jireh in 1909, he was escorted to the little Davis Hotel by Ollie Cortner, her future husband.

After marriage they lived on Ollie's homestead near Jireh until 1919 when they moved into his father's homestead house. In 1921 he entered the Railway Mail service and they moved to Ogden, Utah, where they lived until his retirement in 1951. Two years of the period were spent in Pocatello, Idaho. Since retirement they have traveled by automobile and trailer into every part of the United States and lingered at various points long enough to gather information for publication. For the past two years they have been enjoying the year-round climate in St. Petersburg, Florida.

They have one son, Frederick D. Cortner who after graduation from the University of Utah, joined the U. S. Marines, served in the Pacific area during the Second World War, and since has been an instructor at various Marine posts. He now has the title of Lt. Colonel and is stationed in North Carolina. Fred is married and has one son.

We regret to add a postscript to this sketch, for Ollie Cortner met his death in March, 1962, at St. Petersburg, and is buried there according to his wish. After years of improved health, he suddenly was stricken with a serious illness which proved to be fatal.

GOLDIE DAY SHAW, 1911-12
 ALBERT M. DAY, 1912-15, 1916-17
 BESSIE DAY AMISS, 1914-15

Goldie is the older daughter of John Breese Day, Bessie is the younger daughter, and Albert the younger son. Goldie and Albert supplied the following information through correspondence and an interview, in 1961.

Goldie, after a year at Jireh College, married Roy Shaw from Texas, and they settled on a farm near Ault, Colorado, where they have since lived. They

operated the farm alone until her husband was injured in an accident many years ago. Having to curtail some of the farm activities, he carried on bravely, nevertheless, using two canes, and hiring help occasionally. They have recently built a new little home where Goldie loves to have her children and grandchildren visit them. They have five grown children and 16 grandchildren, two of whom are married and two not yet in school.

In anticipation of the interview in July, 1961, Goldie wrote: "I plan to be there with bells on. Ault is a small place and not many meet the bus at one time. So when you see an old lady in a big straw hat - with a happy smile - thats me. We don't have a new car - but it takes us. We don't have a brick mansion, but it is all ours, and we appreciate it. We have so many blessings we can't count them - but we try." Goldie's natural beauty and charm give one a delightful change from this modern world.

During the interview Goldie reported that all the Day family finally returned to Wyoming, and that the Ferbraches (with exception of Dudley who remained in Wyoming) decided to make thier permanent home in Washington. After some years in Laramie, her father married his third wife and together they moved to a farm in either Missouri or Arkansas. After her death he spent a year in Washington, D. C. , but in his last days, returned to southeast Nebraska where he lived on a small farm.

Bessie, according to Albert, came back from Goldendale, Washington, directly to Laramie where Albert was going to school at the time. She finished at the University about 1924 (1922 according to Alumni records) then went to Washington, D. C. , and took a degree in nursing at Walter Reed Hospital. She later went to California, took another course in Home Economics, at UCLA, and is now Superintendent of Nursing for the public school system at Alhambra, California.

According to Goldie, when Bessie returned from Goldendale, she was planning to study at Greeley, Colorado, when she learned that Albert was planning to attend the University of Wyoming, and her comment was, "If Albert can go to the University, so can I" and she promptly reported this to her father, in Laramie, and he concurred in her wish and sent her a check.

Albert's own story follows: "I was born in Humbolt, Nebraska, April 2, 1897. My family always had a wanderlust, having originated in south Illinois, and then moved to Kansas, where my father homesteaded, and finally to southeast Nebraska. When I was about two years old, he decided to move further West. Largely by team and wagon, although I presume part of the trip was made on the old Freemont-Elk Horn and Missouri Valley Railroad, which by the time the Jireh Easterners arrived on the prairies had been taken over by the Northwestern line. We then moved to Crawford, Nebraska. This is immediately south of the Crow Indian Reservation in South Dakota, and I recall how we youngsters used to search the ant hills to pick up Indian beads which the ants had managed to collect and mix with the particles of sand and gravel of the roofs on their mounds. My Dad used to tell me that most of these beads had been recovered by the ants from Indian burial grounds. Whether this is true, I don't know.

"Anyhow, we moved from Crawford to Node Ranch where my Dad was Section Foreman on the Railroad. From there we moved to Manville, Wyoming, where my mother died in 1905 and is buried. It was about that same time when Dad homesteaded some nine or ten miles West and a little north. The old homestead shack was made with rather liberal use of railroad ties and other bits of timber and lumber that came from the railroad.

"It was about this time when the influx of the Eastern preachers hit the plains. The Townsend's, Atkinson's, Powell's, Dalzell's, Davis' and other families that I cannot recall at the moment, moved in with their belongings and established Jireh and the College. I recall how a chap by the name of Knight homesteaded the land one-half mile west of us and we jokingly named the strip in between the Knight and Day homesteads as "Twilight Avenue." This strip was homesteaded by a widow Mrs. Marjorie Ferbrache who had one boy named Dudley and several girls, whose names as I remember were Winnie, Jessie - I have forgotten the other.

"At that time my sisters Goldie and Bessie and my younger brother Lloyd and I were living with Dad on the ranch. John my older brother by that time had started becoming a cowboy and had left for ranch work elsewhere. I remember the Ferbrache tribe quite well because she became my step-mother. She and poor old Dad had quite a time because we youngsters were all about the same age and they had nothing except trouble between the two tribes.

"Both Bessie and I finished our grade school in the little old school building south of the College, and then I took my first three years of High School in Jireh. In fact, I earned my tuition by doing janitor and cleaning work. I came back to Jireh from Washington, in 1917 for a time, went into the Army and after discharge I started in at the University of Wyoming at Laramie.

"I remember Dr. Nelson remarking publicly, as he handed me my diploma, that he was certainly glad I finally made the grade. I started working for the old Biological Survey during the spring of 1918 and from there on all the way through college, worked six months for the government and went to school for six months. By missing the spring terms, it took a lot of patience on the part of the faculty from Dr. Nelson on down, to finally get that 'Day kid' out of the way."

Education:

B. S. 1922, University of Wyoming.

Employment Record:

1960 - Executive Director, Pennsylvania Fish Commission.
 1958-1960 Director, Oregon Fish Commission.
 1955-1958 Director, Wildlife Research, Arctic Institute of North America.
 1953-1955 Assistant to Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

- 1946-1953 Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.
- 1950-1953 Administrator, Defense Fisheries Administration.
- 1943-1946 Assistant Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.
- 1942-1943 Liaison Officer with the Military Services, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.
- 1938-1942 Chief, Division of Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.
- 1930-1938 Assistant Chief and Chief, Division of Predatory Animal and Rodent Control. U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.
- 1918-1930 Assistant and Leader, Predatory Animal and Rodent Control, U. S. Biological Survey, Wyoming.

Special Appointments:

- Chairman, Fisheries Committee, Izaak Walton League of America, 1960
- Member, Atlantic States Fisheries Commission, 1960
- Chairman, Columbia Basin Inter-Agency Committee Fisheries Subcommittee, 1958
- Advisor, U. S. International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, 1958.
- Advisor, U. S. Section, U. N. Conference on Law of the Sea, 1958.
- Member, Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, 1958.
- Member, Governor's Committee on Natural Resources (Oregon), 1958.
- Member, Special Advisory Committee, Secretary of the Interior, 1956.
- Panel Member of Third General Assembly, International Union for the Protection of Nature, Caracas, Venezuela, September, 1952.
- Member of Honorary Advisory Group to the Organizing Committee for the Third Pan American Consultation on Geography, March, 1952.
- Member of Organizing Committee to form Alaska Science Conference, sponsored of National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council, November, 1950.
- Member of Special Group to Study Conditions on Pribilof Islands of St. Paul and St. George and other Native Communities in Bering Sea Area, September, 1949.
- Panel Member at United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources, Lake Success, New York, August, 1949.
- Member International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, December 23, 1947.

Scientific Organizations:

- Sigma Xi; American Association for Advancement of Science; Wildlife Society (Honorary Life Membership); National Audubon Society; American Fisheries Society; American Society of Mammalogists; Arctic Institute of North America; Izaak Walton League of America (National Director 1945-52); Biological Society of Washington; Wildlife Management Institute; American Forestry Association; Outdoor Writers Association of America; International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners.

Social Clubs:

Cosmos Club; Explorers Club; Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

Biographical Information:

American Men of Science; Who Knows and What; Who's Who in America; The National Cyclopedia of American Biography; Who's Who in Chicago and Illinois; The International Year Book and Statesmen's Who's Who; Current Biography, Who's News and Why; World Biography; American Men in Government; Distinguished Leaders in Nation's Capital; Who's Who in the West; Outdoor (magazine).

Major Publications:

North American Waterfowl, 1949, Stackpole and Heck.
Contribution on Wildlife in Hunters' Encyclopedia, 1948, Stackpole and Heck.
Hunters Handbook, July, 1932, U. S. Biological Survey.

Articles:

Ducks Drainage and the Soil Bank, Minnesota Conservation Volunteer, 1957
The Philosophy of Abundance, Sports Afield, October, 1957
Double Trouble in the Arctic, Sports Afield, February, 1951
Down Mexico Way, Sports Afield, September, 1949
Old Man of the Pribilofs, The Scientific Monthly, May, 1949
Introduction of Exotic Species, Pennsylvania Game News, July, 1949
Pressure Groups Are No Friends of Wildlife, Outdoor America, September, 1948
What Does Mere Man Know About Perils of Non-Stop Flight, Iowa Conservationist, October, 1947
The Present Waterfowl Situation, Outdoorsman, August, 1947
Will Waterfowl Come Back, Field and Stream, June, 1947
Wildlife at the Cross Roads, Kentucky Happy Hunting Ground, May, 1947
The Future of Wildlife in America, 1946 Annual, American Planning and Civic Association
Numerous other articles on Fish and Wildlife conservation.

BERYL FULLERTON, 1919-20

E. E. Fullerton and family arrived at Jireh from Atkinson, Nebraska, during the later college period, and were active in community affairs. Beryl, the youngest son, completed high school at Manville, and was soon attracted to the goal of cattle ranching. The closing of the college and subsequent relinquishment of homestead lands, afforded an opportunity for those who envisioned the restoration of these lands to cattle ranching. Beryl Fullerton, through many years of round-the-clock diligence and concentration on his objective, finally reached his goal.

In the development of Beryl's ranch building, he was encouraged and supported by his wife and by the late "Uncle Billy" Sherman. After graduation from high school, he married Edna Sims, daughter of Albert and Della Sims

who owned a cattle ranch some 18 miles north of Jireh. Edna also graduated from high school at Manville. Her family originally from California (here our pattern of travel is in reverse - from West to East), first moved into the Manville area before Wyoming was a state, and journeyed back and forth because of weather conditions, for some time before they finally settled permanently in Wyoming. Although Edna was born in California, her parents made their final move soon afterward, and she, as well as Beryl, has been a lifetime resident of Converse and Niobrara counties. One has only to spend a few days with the Fullertons, to become aware of the role that Beryl's devoted wife has played in his march to success.

Uncle Billy Sherman apparently saw the potential in this ambitious boy, and impressed with his marriage into the ranch family, encouraged him in friendship and in the disposition - in Beryl's favor - of his own ranch lands. One has the feeling that if Uncle Billy were alive today, he would be proud of his protegee. The old Sherman place has been preserved intact with its beauty and simplicity, in the traditional background of cattle grazing and good saddle horses.

Beryl entered the field of banking for a short period and was associated with the banks of Lusk, but at latest report, he planned to dispose of his banking interests because of failing health. He served on the School Board for 20 years, and is now serving his second term as County Commissioner. He is a Master Mason and a member of the Lions Club. The Fullertons belong to the Congregational Church of Lusk.

They have one son, Dale, and two daughters, Della Mae and Donna. Dale is a graduate of Denver University, and is now president of the Lusk State Bank. Della Mae, after one year at the University of Wyoming, returned to the home ranch country. She and her husband are managing a newly acquired ranch near Lusk. Donna is attending high school at Lusk.

HELEN HAAS JACKSON, 1915-17

Helen, only daughter of Professor Harry Haas, has furnished a few details of her own family, as well as of the Dalzells and Fords: "I graduated from High School at Douglas, Wyoming, with one year of Teacher's training there, and attended one Summer Term at the University of Wyoming. I taught school for four years, three in Wyoming and one in Oregon, then married James Dwight Jackson. After marriage, I taught parts of two years.

"In 1930 we moved to Yakima and went into fruit growing. While there, Dwight took the Civil Service Examination for a Rural Carrier opening. That led to his years as a Rural Mail Carrier from which he is retiring this year (1961). We've lived in Iowa for twenty years, and there I have been busy with Church and Community activities. That just about sums it up - not very startling!

"Reverend Dalzell passed away in Spokane, about 1955. His children and families live in Washington and California. Mr. Ford has been gone for many years, but Mrs. Ford lived until 1960. Their son Herbert lives at Yakima, daughter Mabel at Seattle, and Myrtle in the Lower Valley south of Yakima."

The Jacksons, in January, 1961, were spending the winter near Palo Alto, California, where Dwight's brother was wintering. He had spent 30 years in Hawaii. In March, 1961, the Jacksons were awaiting the delivery of a fifty-foot trailer which they planned to occupy for full-time living near Santa Cruz, California. They had traveled widely by trailer but this would be their first experience in permanent living in one. In May they expected to return to Iowa and sell their home and goods there. At last report, they were settled in their new trailer home, trusting that the change in climate would benefit Dwight's health.

FAMA HESS STODDARD, 1910-11; 1912-14
RAY I. HESS, 1912-15

Fama and Ray, younger daughter and son of Henry G. Hess, attended Jireh College, and have furnished a few details of the Hess family.

Fama, in letter of April, 1961, states that she arrived at Jireh with her mother, two sisters and two brothers, in November, 1909, her father having preceded them. Her father had been persuaded by his brother, J. N. Hess of Dayton, Ohio, to join the Jireh Movement. (The name "LuEmma" appearing among the charter members of the Jireh Land Company, was the daughter of J. N. Hess.)

Although Fama was sent back to Michigan for her Sophomore year, she returned to Wyoming and graduated at Jireh. The following year, she taught the primary grades at Jireh Public School, and studied certain subjects at the College by special arrangement. On October 6, 1915, she married Lee C. Stoddard, nephew of the Charles Shermans, at the Congregational Church in Douglas, with the immediate family present. The wedding dinner was given at the La Bonta Hotel. The Stoddards have resided continuously at their home in Manville, built in 1920.

They have a daughter Miriam, born in 1920, and a son Raymond, born in 1922. Both were sent to mid-western colleges and both married college classmates. Each has two daughters and one son. Ray reports that Fama's son-in-law, Don L. Eby, is a Chemical Engineer working for Monato in St. Louis, and that her son Raymond, Electrical Engineer and pilot, works for G. E. in Schenectady, New York.

In recent years, Fama has resumed teaching at times, and according to the Alumni records, attended the first Summer Term of the University of Wyoming in 1955. Her main interest, however, appears to be the subject of genealogy. Her husband, on the other hand, delights in recalling Tall Tales of hunting and fishing trips. In 1961, when neither of them was in good health, Fama requested that further questions be referred to her brother Ray.

Another daughter, May Hess Kant, also lives in Wyoming, in Lance Creek. In a letter of May, 1961, she reports that the Hess family moved from Jireh

to Douglas in 1915; and that her own daughter went to Laramie for five Summer School terms, and taught school in Wyoming.

The oldest daughter, LuEmily Hess Pierson, was the first teacher of the primary grades at Jireh Public School (1910-11). According to her sister May, she was married in the college chapel, in June, 1914, and the Reverend D. B. Atkinson officiated. Ray reports that LuEmily graduated from the University of California where she later earned the M. A. and Doctor's Degree in English; taught in the University of California at Berkeley, also at Los Angeles (U. C. L. A.) and at Stanford; and now lives in Santa Clara, California.

Ray also reports that his brother Wright, graduate of the University of Wyoming, died in 1926. His mother died in 1927 and his father in 1937. All are buried in Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Glendale, California.

Ray, himself, after graduation from High School at Douglas, 1916, served in the U. S. Army for three years then homesteaded for a year. In 1920, he resumed his education at the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, and in 1921, transferred to the University of Boulder, Colorado, where he graduated in 1924. B. S. (C. E.)

In 1928, Ray married Maxann Tietzin, from Salt Lake City, and they now live in Encinitas, California, and have no children. A Civil Engineer by profession, Ray has worked the greater part of his life with the Government Agency which today is known as the Federal Aviation Agency. He is a Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and a Registered Civil Engineer in the State of Alaska.

Brief Summary of Experience:

City of Los Angeles, California. 1925-28. Jr. Civil Engineer, in Street Design Division.

U. S. Aviation Agencies, Within area of U. S. 1928-47. Assistant C. E. , involving location, survey and leasing of sites for beacons, emergency landing fields, radio range stations, etc. After 1941, Airport Engineer, in advisory capacity.

Private Consulting Firm. Airport consultant. 1947-50.

U. S. Aviation Agencies. 1950-59. Anchorage, Alaska. C. E. , in charge of Plant and Structures Division. Director of Public Utilities Districts, and Chairman of Greater Anchorage Platting Board.

Vietnam. Airport Engineer. Advisory consultant to the Government of Vietnam for construction of airports allotted to the U. S. foreign aid fund.

Los Angeles, California. C. E. , Reviewed all leased and surveys for remote controlled air-ground facilities.

EUNICE MEYERS GIBBONS, 1911-14
 RUTH MEYERS HOBBS, 1913-17
 NAOMI MEYERS MAYFIELD, 1917-18

(All three schoolage daughters of Edgar D. Meyers, attended Jireh College.
 (Data from Eunice and Ruth 1960-62)

Eunice, member of the First Christian Church, Dayton, Ohio, was devoted to the pastor, Rev. Frank G. Coffin. When he advanced the cause of Jireh College, resigned his pastorate and moved to Wyoming, the Meyers family were among those encouraged to join the Movement. In 1909, when her mother, three sisters - Ruth, Naomi and Mary - brother Edgar and herself arrived at the new settlement (her father like most fathers, having preceded them), Eunice was happy to be received into the Jireh Church by her former pastor, Rev. Coffin.

She attended Grade School at Keeline, also her freshman high school year, and in the fall of 1911 came to Jireh College and graduated in June, 1914.

Following graduation she taught in a country school south of Lost Springs and while there, met Clyde J. Gibbons, homesteader, whom she married in 1916. (The date for her wedding was set to coincide with commencement time when Rev. Coffin, on a visit to Wyoming, was scheduled to speak.)

After marriage, Eunice remained in Wyoming for nearly 20 years, and for the greater portion of the time, at mining camps. In 1919 they moved to Lance Creek where her husband was employed in the oilfields, and in 1922 they moved to Teapot Dome where he was employed by the Sinclair Oil Company. They lived here until 1935.

Eunice was distressed by the lack of Sunday school and church services at these camps, and while at Lance Creek she influenced several parents to organize a Sunday school for the children. In 1925, attracted by tent meetings and Sunday school services in the small town of Lavoye near Teapot Dome, she became interested in a new religion - The Assembly of God and joined the church that year. Sometime later the leader was driven away but Eunice, strongly impressed, stood firm in her new belief.

During their residence in Wyoming, twelve children were born into this union: nine sons and three daughters, three sons of whom had died at childbirth and one through illness. A niece and nephew who joined the family while they lived at Teapot Dome were later sent to other homes.

In the spring of 1935, their doctor advised a change of climate for the youngest son, and Eunice with seven of her children - the 17-year old driving - traveled to the State of Washington in their Ford pick-up where Ruth, Naomi and Edgar were then living. Her oldest son remained in

Wyoming with his father who was financing the trip. Her mother and father had sold the Jireh homestead after the closing of the college and after a short time living at Manville, had moved to Cheyenne. A few months after Eunice moved to Washington, her parents joined the family there, and all became members of the Assembly of God Church at Bellevue, Washington.

Two months after Eunice arrived in Washington, her husband suffered a heart attack and shock resulting from an explosion and fire at the station where he worked, and he then joined the family in Washington where for more than a year he was an invalid, but gradually returning to full employment during the War years, in the shipyards.

After the death of her husband in September, 1949, Eunice sold her property in Seattle and visited with relatives in California and Colorado for awhile, returning to Seattle in 1951. She had her own apartment there until recently when because of ill health she decided to make her home at the King's Garden Rest Home, a combined home and school to provide Christian schooling and missionary training.

She is the only member of the Meyers' family now living in Seattle. Ruth, Naomi, Mary and Edgar, as well as two of her younger brothers who were born in Wyoming; are scattered over several western states: Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado and California.

Of her own remaining seven children, all have been prepared for active work in the church, her oldest son is in Cheyenne, another son is a missionary in Netherlands, New Guinea, and the others live in Washington. All are married and Eunice has 16 grandchildren. Besides her own missionary family, she corresponds with 15 other missionary families and enjoys those members of her family who live nearby.

Ruth was ten years old when her family moved to Wyoming. She went to grade-school in the one-room school house in Keeline, and graduated from the Jireh College Preparatory School with the class of 1917.

During the summer of 1918 she was employed in Dayton, Ohio with the National Cash Register Company in war work as welder of bomb-dropping brackets. In September she entered Miami Valley Hospital as a student nurse. Within a month she developed complications from influenza and returned to Wyoming. A year later she made a second attempt in hospital training and again returned to Wyoming. This time she remained, and entered Ivinson Memorial Hospital at Laramie where she graduated in June, 1923.

On February 21, 1924 she married Carl A. Hobbs of Cheyenne, Wyoming. The following year they adopted a son whom they named Albert and later had four children of their own: two sons Loren and James, and two daughters Betty Jean and Leona.

From June 1927 to July 1929 they lived in northern Idaho, then moved to Washington near Seattle. In 1941 Ruth took a refresher course in nursing in Seattle as she hadn't practised nursing since 1927. She nursed steadily through the second world-war period, and at various times since then. In December 1943 she and her husband returned to Cheyenne. In 1946 Ruth went to Seattle to care for her mother until her death the same year, then brought her father back to Cheyenne where he lived until 1952.

In 1955 her husband retired and they traveled until February 1957 when they stopped in Long Beach, California. They moved next to Greeley, Colorado where they now make their home. For recreation they visit their five children and 16 grandchildren. They also drive down to one of the warmer climate states occasionally in the winter-time.

Naomi, the youngest daughter, did not finish high school after her year at Jireh College, and was married to C. L. Mayfield in June 1919. They have lived in Wyoming, Idaho and Washington, and now make their home in Glendale, California. They have seven living children and 22 grandchildren.

EARL NORRIS, 1913-17

NORMA NORRIS HILL, 1916-20

The son and daughter of J. M. Norris, member of the Board of College Trustees, both graduated from Jireh College.

Earl went into service in the First World War immediately after graduation, and died overseas.

Norma reports of her family, in data 1961: "Our family came to Jireh in 1909 from Stewartville, Indiana, in search of a better climate for mother. My father homesteaded eight miles northwest of Jireh that year and lived there until his health failed and he had to give up farming. At that time, my parents moved to Keeline. My husband and I were in business there. My father passed away in 1929. Since that time my mother has made her home with us.

"I met my husband, John Hill, at Jireh, in 1918, when he came there from Van Tassell to attend the College. We lived at Keeline for 17 years where we operated the Garage and Postoffice there. In 1942 we moved to Casper, where my husband was owner of the Wyoming Electric Company. In the spring of 1949 we moved to Boise, Idaho, and have made our home here since. Mother is still living with me and will be 88 years old the 27th of this month. (October) She has had a broken hip for two years and gets around on crutches, but does real well.

"We have one son, John Marion Hill, who is married and now we have a grandson whom we enjoy very much. John is in professional Scouting and is moving to Portland, Oregon."

G. EDWARD PENDRAY, 1915-18
 ARTHUR W. PENDRAY, 1919-20

The Pendray brothers came to Jireh College from Van Tassell, Wyoming. (Data 1960-61)

Edward's family moved to Van Tassell from Omaha, Nebraska, in 1907, about the time that the two ministers, Reverend Dalzell and Coffin were inspecting the proposed Jireh College site. His father, formerly a printer in Omaha, was editor and publisher of The Van Tassell Progress (1910-14). Edward and Arthur were born in Omaha, and twin sisters May and June were born in Wyoming. May (Mrs. Jack Magoon) attended the University of Wyoming, two winter terms, 1928-29 and 1929-30, and now lives in Lusk where her mother also lives.

Edward's father and mother had talked with Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson on the occasion when he spoke at Van Tassell, and being much impressed, decided to send Edward to Jireh for the opening fall term (1915). Edward left home with one of those old round-topped trunks which he reports "contained all his worldly goods" and boarded the caboose of a freight train leaving at 10 a. m. It took four hours to make the 35-mile trip.

During the years at Jireh College, by taking some extra work and carrying on correspondence courses in the summer with the University Extension Department he was able to accumulate enough credits to be admitted to the University of Wyoming in the fall of 1918 as a conditioned freshman. His first year at the university turned out to be a "tough one" for him; he had no money and had to wash dishes, janitor churches and otherwise earn his living on the side. The war was on, and he had to drill daily with the SATC, though because of his youth he was not permitted to join formally and get paid for it. He was also miserably homesick.

So he returned home about Eastertime to help his folks on the ranch and to teach school in Sioux County, Nebraska, for a couple of years before returning to the University. He graduated in the spring of 1924, and that fall went to New York to take graduate work at Columbia University. He has lived in New York and the East ever since.

In 1927 he married Leatrice Gregory, of Rock River, Wyoming, whom he had met at the University of Wyoming. They have three daughters: Guenever, Elaine and Lynette. Guenever, now Mrs. Barton Knapp, is living at Skillman, New Jersey, and is geology librarian at Princeton University. Her husband is a clinical psychologist at the New Jersey Neuropsychiatric Institute. Elaine is now Mrs. William Jennings and they live at Canadaigua, New York, where her husband is employed in title searches. Lynette is now Mrs. Chet Wertsch, and lives at Lititz, Pa. She is the clarinetist. Her husband, recently graduated from college, is operating a boat business. As of August, 1960, the Pendrays had four grandchildren, two boys and two girls.

Edward graduated from the University of Wyoming, in 1924, and in 1943, received the Honorary degree of Doctor of Law from the University. He earned the M. A. at Columbia University, in 1925.

After 1925, he was employed on the editorial staff of the New York Herald Tribune. For four years (1932-36), science editor of the Literary Digest, also editorial director of the New York Milk Research Council.

1936-1945. Assistant to the President of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. (now Westinghouse Electric Corporation). Served in various areas such as advertising, educational relations, technical publications and employment training.

Some of the more important of his projects were:

(a) Launched the Westinghouse Engineer (technical journal in the electrical field, and the Westinghouse News, for employees.

(b) Originated the AAAS-Westinghouse Science Writing Awards, given annually for outstanding science writing.

(c) Helped develop, with Science Clubs of America, the annual Westinghouse Science Talent Search, through which each year 40 high school students showing unusual scientific aptitudes are provided with scholarships to colleges of their choice.

(d) Helped formulate the policies of the company's educational activities, which include annual awards of scholarships and fellowships.

(e) Originated and developed the company's Time Capsule exhibited at the New York World Fair of 1939. The Time Capsule was designed to preserve a "cross section" of contemporary life, literature, science and philosophy for our descendants 5,000 years from now, by means of microfilm, sound motion pictures and actual articles of everyday use and interest.

1946-1961. In 1945, he opened his own public relations firm, Pendray & Company, Bronxville, New York, with Westinghouse his first client. Others include American Machine & Foundry Co., Brookhaven National Laboratories, Otis Elevator Co., American Gas and Electric Corporation (now American Electric Power Corp.), Canadian Westinghouse Co., Ltd., The Toronto-Dominion Bank, The Nitrogen and Solvay Divisions of Allied Chemical and Dye Corp., the World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development), Great Northern Paper Co., Stanford Research Institute, American Rocket Society, and The Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation.

Public Relations, like the Law, affords an opportunity to cover wide fields of interest, and Edward Pendray has one very special field - Astronautics. In the late 1920's he became interested in rockets and space flight and with his wife, was a pioneer experimenter with liquid propulsion rockets. In 1930, they helped found the American Rocket Society, an organization of scientists and engineers.

When the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation, leading proponent and financier of advanced research and education in Astronautics engaged his services for assistance in public relations, he was able to participate more extensively in this field.

In 1947 he was commissioned by the Foundation "to make a study of opinion among technical and industrial leaders in the then embryonic field of rocketry and jet propulsion, to gather suggestions and ideas for the furtherance of the field, and to determine its principal needs." The study, completed in the spring of 1948, was followed through by the development of a plan for two Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Jet Propulsion Centers, one at Princeton University and the other at the California Institute of Technology. In July, 1961, the Princeton Center was expanded and renamed The Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Laboratories for the Aerospace Propulsion Sciences.

He serves as Consultant on the Foundation Committee for the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Aviation Safety Center at Cornell University, established September, 1950.

In 1953, he participated in separate studies made "as an aid in deciding what should be done" which led to the organization of the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Institute of Flight Structures at Columbia University, and which began operation in 1954.

In 1956, "at the Foundation's request" he held a series of conferences with Dr. John C. Snyder and Dr. Ross A. McFarland of Harvard University, in the course of which a proposal for the establishment of the Harvard Guggenheim Center for Aviation Health and Safety at Harvard University was developed. The Center began operation at the beginning of the 1957-58 academic year.

Selected Affiliations and Publications:

Member of the Public Relations Society of America and Editor of Public Relations Journal (1950-53)

Member of the Science Writers Association and the Engineers Club of New York.

Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Rocket Society.

Edited, with Mrs. Goddard, "Rocket Development", Prentice-Hall, 1948, which deals with the experiments of Dr. Robert H. Goddard, American rocket pioneer.

Author of other non-fiction publications including "The Coming Age of Rocket Power", Harper, 1945, and "Men, Mirrors and Stars", Harper, 1935

Magazine articles on scientific, educational, business and professional subjects.

Lecturer on public relation subjects and on rocket and space flight.

Arthur's biographical sketch is reproduced here in the original form:
 "Fresh out of 8th grade in a country school in Sioux County, Nebraska, I was packed to Jireh in the fall of 1919. Dad drove me there rather proudly in his Model T Sedan, the first closed car in those parts. I stayed there in the dorm all year, with the exception of Christmas vacation when I took the C & NW to Van Tassell to spend the holidays at home."

A Brief Chronological Account:

1920-22. Two years High School at Harrison Nebraska then entered the University of Wyoming on a conditional basis.

1922-25. Three years at the University, Ag College. Part time work the first year, at the University Commons - a sort of student cafeteria - working as a "pearl diver", side by side with George Ross, son of Nellie Taylor Ross, Governor of Wyoming. Arthur did the drying, George ran the washer. Helped, as one of a band of "outlaws", welcome President A. G. Crane to Wyoming.

1925-26. Taught country school for a year - 12 pupils - all grades - in a little white school house near Burge, Wyoming, 26 miles from the railroad. Priceless experience.

1926-27. Finished at University of Wyoming in May, 1927 with Vocational Education minor on top of Ag degree. Dr. Vass, Dean Hill, Prof. Dadisman, Dr. Nelson, all were heroes.

1927-30. Went to Fort Sumner, New Mexico to teach Vocational Agriculture. Fort Sumner on the Pecos, is the town where Billy the Kid met his end and was buried. Tried a little farming there in the irrigated valley with some success and decided to farm for a while.

1930-33. Returned to Wyoming in partnership with his father. Drought and depression arrived the same year. Bought hogs for \$22 and sold them for \$11. No profit, only experience! Paid \$1.48 additional freight, over what three cows brought when sent to Omaha market! Supplemented farm income as band leader, teacher of High School English and History, and worked in emergency programs such as AAA, Federal Land Bank, etc.

Abandoned farming in late fall of 1933, and accepted job as Sioux County (Nebraska) Director for Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

1933-36. Served in Sioux and Hitchcock Counties, Nebraska, as County Welfare Director, and at the same time "squeezed in" six quarters in Social Work at Denver University. Married in 1936.

1936-40. With Social Work background served as District WPA certification officer and employment director. First at Alliance, Nebraska and later at Hastings and Lincoln.

1940-42. Lured to Minneapolis, Minn., to work with the Federal Social Security Board there in a review of State Welfare programs. Had a nice increase in salary but nearly froze to death in the northland.

1942-44. Lured back to Nebraska by another increase and a better title, "Assistant Chief of Field Services" for Nebraska Department of Public Assistance.

1944-45. War pressures strong so took a job in war industry - the Alaska Highway, and flyway. First as a Labor Relations man with a contractor at Edmonton, later as Personnel Director at Fairbanks, Alaska.

1945-49. Returned to Lincoln where he had to stay in "covered" industry so joined Western Electric in making field communications equipment. Eventually taught newly hired employees and supervisors.

1949-51. When Western Electric planned to leave Lincoln, accepted a job as Nebraska Merit System Director, a type of state Civil Service. Gave exams, recruited, classified jobs, made speeches, etc., for about 1200 covered jobs in Nebraska government.

1951-53. Lured into Radio Industry for station KRVN as Farm Service Director. (A farmer-owned station, 25,000 watts, Lexington, Nebraska). Served as Lincoln representative making contacts with State Government and the University of Nebraska.

1953-61. Back to Western Electric and into the field of Statistical Quality Control. Now supervising a department of about 80 inspectors and section chiefs. They count and certify quality for all relays, special apparatus and piece parts for Omaha Works.

Arthur has two children. One daughter married, at Wichita, Kansas. The other, a son in the Navy, is now involved in the telemetering of guided missiles at GMY 55, Point Mugu, California.

In conclusion, Arthur reports that it has been a varied and interesting life thus far, not a day of joblessness. No time in the 34 years when there hasn't been a crisis around the corner!

NORMA PFEIFER LACY, 1918-20

G. LAVONNE PFEIFER, 1919-20

The daughter and son of Chas. W. Pfeifer, both received their entire education in the State of Wyoming.

Norma completed high school at Lusk, Wyoming, with a scholarship to the University of Wyoming. She taught school four years, attending the university four Summer terms, 1922-25. After her marriage to Herbert H. Lacy, she taught an additional three years. Norma and her husband are living in Thompson Falls, Montana, where her mother also spends the winter.

G. Lavonne's biographical sketch, a model of brevity, is reproduced here in the original form.

Born Salamonina, Jay County, Indiana. February 20, 1905
 Arrived Jireh, Wyoming, April 1, 1909
 High School -- Jireh College - 1 year - 1919-20
 Graduated Lusk High School - 1923
 University of Wyoming graduate B. A. - Liberal Arts College - 1928
 Taught country School - 1923-25 - Niobrara County
 rural high school - Platte Co. 1928-30
 Niobrara Co. 1921-32 and 1936-37

Married Bessie Rogers, 1932
 Two sons - Charles Lavonne, born 1934
 Gerald Roger, born 1938
 Served eight years on school board
 Niobrara County Treasurer - 1945 to 1959
 Carnegie Library Board - 15 years
 Farmer-rancher, various periods
 Also 4-H leader
 Boy Scouts
 Past Noble Grand Oddfellows
 Chairman School District Reorganization Committee
 under which Niobrara County became first and only
 County School District in Wyoming

Charles Lavonne Pfeifer
 Born July 26, 1934
 Graduated Lusk High School, 1952
 Graduated University of Wyoming, College of Engineering
 B. S. Electrical -- 1956
 Active Civil Air Patrol -- one of the youngest to qualify
 for pilots license
 USAF - 1956-59
 Employed Lockheed Aircraft - 1956 and 1959 through present
 Van Nuys, California

Gerald Roger Pfeifer
 Born January 21, 1938
 Graduate Lusk High School
 Graduate University of Wyoming, College of Engineering
 B. S. Mechanical -- 1959
 Employment, Marquardt Aircraft, Van Nuys, California

LYLE S. POWELL, 1910-11; 1914-15
 ACHSA POWELL GREGG, 1912-17
 PAUL POWELL, 1917-19

The oldest and youngest sons, and only daughter of the Reverend D. Powell, who remained in Jireh after the College closed. Lyle, the oldest son, furnished the data for the Powell family, in 1960.

Achsa, the only daughter and a favorite on the Jireh campus, has been a continuous resident of Wyoming since her arrival at Jireh, in 1910. Teacher in public schools after graduation from Jireh College, she attended the University of Wyoming 1921-24, lacking only one semester for graduation. (according to alumni records)

Achsa married Lester Gregg, classmate at the University, and their home has been in Worland, Wyoming, for many years. They have one son Tom, who is married and has three children, two sons and one daughter. Achsa was teacher of music the first years in Worland, and later established her own business as a decorator, supplying customers with such items as paint, wall paper, carpets and lamps. Her husband is a painting contractor and operates various income properties they have in Worland. Achsa and her son Tom, are members of the Mormon Church.

Paul, the youngest son, is a mechanical engineer and is Chief Engineer at one of the large malt-producing plants in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Lyle's own biographical sketch follows:

Higher Education:

University of Wyoming, B. A. , Arts & Sciences, 1922. University of Nebraska, M. D. , College of Medicine, 1925. Harvard University, special training in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Memberships:

Since graduation from the University of Wyoming, has been honored by membership in Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa by that institution. In Medical College was a member of Phi Rho Sigma, and upon graduation was made a member of the honorary scholastic fraternity, Alpha Omega Alpha. Also member of American College of Surgeons, American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, World Medical Association, American Medical Association and other medical and scientific societies.

Publication:

Has published some 40-odd medical and scientific articles and monographs as well as a book on the campaign in China entitled "Surgeon in Wartime China."

Military decorations:

Has received a number of military decorations, both American and foreign, including the Bronze Star and Legion of Merit.

Medical Practice:

Practiced Ophthalmology in Lawrence, Kansas, for many years (as well as operating several farms and other interests) and was lecturer in Ophthalmology at the University of Kansas College of Medicine. Immediately following the end of World War II, resumed practice in Kansas and was, for a time, Chief of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat service at Winter General Hospital, Veterans Hospital, Topeka, Kansas. Since 1947 has practiced Ophthalmology in San Diego, California, and is on the staff of Mercy, Sharp, Children's and Scripps Hospitals. At present, is president of San Diego Academy of Medicine. In 1935-36 served as surgeon-oculist in British clinics, Quetta, Baluchistan, and Shigarpur, Sind, India. Had additional surgical experience in Kasmir and the central provinces. Also some ophthalmology was done at the Trachoma Institute at Cairo, Egypt, and later in Chungking, China.

Military Service:

1916. At Mexican Border, serving with pre-medical unit of 3rd Wyoming Infantry. 1917-19. World War I. Serving with 148th Field Artillery and Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. Army. Following the Armistice, served at AEF headquarters, then detailed to the American Relief Administration, subsequently covering countries of Central and Eastern Europe. In 1942, at the beginning of World War II, re-entered U. S. Army Medical Corps and served in China as Surgeon of the Central Command.

Other Activities:

Has served in the usual civic, church and club organizations as member and officer. Has maintained through the years a considerable hobby of wood and metal working. Present hobbies are oil painting and collecting canes, many of which have historical significance. Served for three years as president of the San Diego Art Institute, also has been vice-president of the Fine Arts Society of San Diego.

Family:

On February 15, 1922, married Geraldine Olson of Omaha, Nebraska, and they have two sons: Lyle, Jr., age 36 and Robert W., age 35. Lyle, Jr., went through college at the University of the South; Medical school at the University of Pennsylvania; interned at Indiana General Hospital in Indianapolis; and had a three-year residency in Ophthalmology at Wayne University and the Kresge Institute in Detroit, Michigan. After his service in the Army, he settled in Walnut Creek, California, adjacent to San Francisco, where he has practiced ophthalmology since 1950. He married a Pennsylvania girl named Ellen Boyd and they have three children, Virginia, age 12; Anne, age 11; and Richard, age 6.

Robert did not finish College, lacking perhaps one semester. He was caught in the Second World War where he served in Europe, especially in the Battle of the Bulge. After his discharge, he returned to college at the University of Chicago, but was again called into the service and sent to Korea, where he was badly wounded and barely escaped with his life after being flown back to this country for definitive treatment. He has never married and is now in the Air Force serving in the Far East with his base in the Philippine Islands.

Surgery in India and the Far East:

In 1935 received an appointment to do the eye surgery in the clinics of Sir Henry Holland in Quetta, Baluchistan and Shikarpur, Sind, India. This was a rare surgical experience. On the way out to India, spent an interesting six weeks in Russia, covering most of European Russia and the Ukraine. This was when William Bullitt was our ambassador to Russia and he arranged that every courtesy was extended in the way of facilitating travel in out of the way places. Roumania was revisited and friends of 1919 contacted. Some ophthalmology was done at the Trachoma Institute at Cairo, Egypt. The Holy Land was visited, and the desert from Damascus to Bagdad crossed at no little risk, since at that time the natives were in revolt against the French.

After finishing the surgical experience at Sir Henry Holland's clinics had considerable work in Kasmir and the central provinces. Also considerable hunting and fishing were done while in India. After leaving India, Malay States, Java and Bali were visited, thence to Hong Kong and Shanghai. The trip up the Yangtse River from Shanghai to Chungking was made with considerable effort in those days on small boats. After doing some ophthalmology in the hospital of a medical school classmate in Chungking, returned down the Yangtse River to Shanghai, then to Japan, from Japan to Korea as far north as Harbin. From Harbin the return was made to Japan and thence to the United States, stopping at the Hawaiian Islands where more study in ophthalmology was available among lepers.

The Mexican Border and Two World Wars:

Left University of Wyoming May, 1916 with the Laramie, Wyoming pre-medical unit of the 3rd Wyoming Infantry, mustered into federal service July 3, 1916 while the regiment was encamped near Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Went August 1916, with the regiment to Deming, N. Mex. for service during the Mexican Border incident. Attained the rank of sergeant in the Medical Department. While on the Mexican border was commissioned 1st Lieutenant of Infantry in federal service and commanded Headquarters Company. Returned from Mexican Border service in March 1917 to Ft. D. A. Russell, with the regiment. Was detailed with a small detachment guarding tunnels on the Union Pacific Railroad. A little later was put on recruiting duty and covered most of the State of Wyoming, enlisting recruits for the Wyoming regiment, which continued in federal service at the outbreak of World War I. Later commanded Headquarters Co. of the regiment again and moved with the regiment to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. Car., where the Wyoming regiment was combined with the Colorado National Guard artillery and Oregon National Guard cavalry to form the 148th Field Artillery. Graduated from the School of Artillery Fire, operated at Camp Greene for the officers of several regiments. Went overseas 1917 with 148th Field Artillery, commanding Headquarters Co. Graduated from the Artillery School of Fire (G. P. F. 155 mm. long) operated by French Army at DeSouge, France for the officers of several American and French artillery regiments. Transferred to Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. Army and graduated from the 3rd Aviation Instruction Center at Tours, France.

Sent to the French front and flew over the front lines with French Escadrilles #1 and #267. After several months flying with the French, was sent to American Squadron #99, then in training at Luxeille Bains, France. Was first operations officer of this squadron and later commanding officer. The 99th American Squadron, following its training at Luxeille Bains, served with distinction in the St. Mihiel and Argonne offensives. In the latter part of the Argonne offensive he commanded a group consisting of the 99th Squadron, the 104th Squadron and a supply squadron.

Following the Armistice he commanded the airfield at Hill 402, Chaumont, France, which was the general headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces. In early spring 1919 was detailed to the American Relief Administration, whose chief was Herbert Hoover, later president of the United States. After serving in London and Paris with this organization for a few weeks, was sent to the Balkans and placed in charge of relief in the northern part of Roumania. Also had charge of considerable commercial activities in central European countries, including supervision over local oil, steel and timber as well as distribution of foodstuffs supplied by the United States. Returned to the U. S. following the First World War in September, 1919 and was discharged Sept. 30, 1919 at Ft. D. A. Russell.

In 1942, re-entered the U. S. Army Medical Corps and had command of the 13th General Hospital, the only numbered general hospital that ever operated as such in the United States. They were the general hospital for the Desert Training Center while General Patton was training his troops for the African and European campaigns.

When the U. S. Army organized the China part of the China-Burma-India Theater, was sent there as part of the organizing cadre and served in various capacities in that theater. At the end of the War was Surgeon of the Central Command. This was a rigorous but not altogether unpleasant campaign, especially since he had the good fortune to meet many of the western trained Chinese doctors whom he had met on his previous visit to China and who were active in the Chinese Army. These included Generals Robert Lim and Lu Chi Du, both of whom were Surgeon Generals of the Chinese Army during the War.

MAXINE TOWNSEND COLONNA, 1911-15
PAULINE TOWNSEND VAUGHAN, 1914-16

The daughters of Leon Raymond Townsend, who attended Jireh College. The younger children are Robert (deceased), Delbert Samuel, born in Wyoming, and Frances Joan, born in Washington, D. C. (Story of the Townsend family by MC)

When the news of the Jireh College plan reached Dayton, Ohio, my parents were members of the Dayton church choir and I was studying piano with Dr. L. W. Sprague of Dayton. (This accounts for the appearance of our names on Jireh musical programs.) The question of taking me away from my music was debated but the call of the West was too great. We moved to Wyoming.

My father preceded us there. Mother, my sister Pauline, age nine, my brother Robert, seven, and myself, 12, arrived by train in July, 1909, having managed to carry a huge rubber plant and our fox terrier, Trixy, along with us. My first experience at Jireh was running down a hillside on the townsite with Ruth Coffin and almost falling on a coiled "rattler."

The second was on Sunday when we were driving along the main county road and came upon a band of Indians. The concept of learning the tribal name was unknown to me then. At present, I would say they were Arapaho or Shoshone. We stopped and my father approached the men who were lounging and smoking, and asked if they would sell one of their horses, but they refused saying they were taking them East to sell. These were quite accidental encounters, however, for I saw few rattlesnakes while living in Wyoming (we lived north of Jireh and the "rattlers" were found principally south of town near the Sand Hills), and this was the only time I ever saw Indians.

We had a four-room house on the farm. I had always thought of it as a ranch but during this recent research I have discovered that Westerners thought of it as a farm; in fact my husband had told me that ranchers referred to homesteaders as "Nestors." We had several newly planted trees near the windmill. Everywhere my father lived, he planted trees. As stated previously, he planted the only tree on the Jireh townsite.

When he was appointed postmaster in 1914, he built a house in town, and with homes both on the farm and in town, we were getting along nicely in our new Western environment until my brother and I had an accident which changed the entire course of our future. In the late summer of 1915, we were returning a heavy wagon to the owner, and driving along, singing songs as usual, when Robert dropped the loose reins, and startled the horses who jumped and at the sound of the heavy wagon, plunged and ran, tumbling us both out of the wagon-box. Robert was seriously injured.

The next few weeks was a period of rapidly changing events. Robert was taken to the hospital in Douglas, a new son, Sam - the only member of our family born in Wyoming - arrived, and I was launched into my first term of teaching school. When we learned that Robert would not be able to attend school that fall, mother decided to take her two sons to Ludlow Falls, Ohio, where her parents were to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary. My father, Pauline and I carried on together that winter. In December while serving on Jury duty in Cheyenne, he sent us a dozen red carnations - a very special gift in those days.

The following summer my mother was persuaded to return to Wyoming, and Robert, who had always longed to join a camping party into the Laramie Mountains, was allowed to go. Taking ill in the mountains, he was rushed to Douglas, and his condition was not encouraging. At this point, mother again decided to return East with her sons and Pauline, where she felt Robert would have special medical care. They lived in Dayton and joined old friends of the Dayton church. My father remained in Wyoming and I was teaching in southwest Wyoming, at Robertson.

Sometime in January, I, too, returned to Dayton, where my brother insisted that I resume my study of music regardless of his state of health. He sat right by the piano while I learned my first assignment, the Beethoven Moonlight Sonata. I also rejoined the Dayton church and served as piano accompanist under the Reverend Dr. J. F. Burnett. A few weeks after my arrival, our family favorite died at the age of 15 years. Significantly, his last words as he suddenly sat up in bed, were, "I want to live to go back to school."

After Robert's death my mother preferred to remain in the East, and my father then made arrangements to move East also. He received an appointment to Washington, D. C., and the family moved to Riverdale, Maryland, a suburb of Washington. I remained in Dayton to continue my studies with Dr. Sprague concentrating on technique and pedagogy. A year later, when my younger sister Frances was born, I joined the family in Riverdale, and embarked upon my government career.

My father entered the Postoffice Department at Washington in 1917. In 1926 he was honored by an invitation to join the Postmaster General, the President of U. S. Civil Service Commission, and the Wyoming Delegation (Senators John B. Kendrick and F. W. Warren and Representative Chas. E. Winter) in a special photograph taken with the Wyoming State Flag. At that time, he was the only employee in the department from Wyoming. He was a member of the Calvary Baptist Church in Washington and taught a Chinese class. In the late 1920's when his health failed, he retired on disability and died in 1934, at the age of 59 years. At his death he left a trunk-full of assorted hymn-books.

It is interesting to recall that after arrival in Washington, D. C., both my father and mother took a variety of courses in night schools. This, in the days before a return to school, by parents, was not commonly practiced as it is today.

Mother had never been reconciled to the loss of her older son, and when the younger son Sam was threatened with induction into the Second World War, she suffered a stroke of paralysis, with other complications. She spent the following summer in Ohio, visiting with relatives and friends, and some months later we took her to Florida where we hoped she would regain her health, but she died a year later, February, 1947, in St. Petersburg, at the age of 71. Mother had joined the Congregational Church there, and at her death, we learned that she had kept every copy of the Church paper.

Pauline, while in Dayton, had attended Steele High School her Junior year, but during the spring term was kept at home with a cast on her knee, which had been injured in Wyoming while she was playing baseball. Having lost this term, she decided on reaching Washington, that she would transfer to a business college for secretarial training. When this was completed, my father hesitated to permit her to go into the business world, until an old friend from the Dayton church paid us a post-war visit, and offered her a secretarial position with his new realty company in Cleveland, Ohio. Thus, she moved to Cleveland and has since remained in the area.

In Cleveland she met John Morrow Vaughan, from Pittsburg, and they were married April 30, 1924. They have one son, Robert David, who entered World War II after graduation from high school, and served in the European area. On returning home and attending college in Akron, Ohio, for a year, he transferred to the University of Wyoming, where he graduated in 1950. He married May Ann Peregrine, graduate of Colorado A & M College, Fort Collins, Colo., and they live in Denver, where he is employed by the A. T. & G. They have two daughters. Pauline and her husband have traveled extensively since his recent retirement, but their permanent home is in Hudson, Ohio.

Sam, the younger brother, born in 1915, married Frances Cady of Washington, D. C., in September, 1941, and they live in Cheverly, Maryland. Sam is superintendent of construction on various government projects. They have two daughters, Sharon and Cece. Sharon was married, in 1958, to Chas. Hilyer Hamby, Jr., and they have two sons. Sam encouraged his daughters to excel in athletics - basketball and swimming. Cece also sings in her church choir.

Frances, the youngest daughter, was born in June, 1918. After two years at the University of Maryland, she married Wm. R. Trammell, Jr., from North Carolina, in 1938. Her husband also is employed in government construction projects. They have three daughters, Teri, Sally and Judy. Frances has encouraged her daughters to develop their artistic talents. All study piano; Teri is majoring in Fine Arts at the University of Maryland, Sally is now appearing with the Washington Ballet Company, and Judy has played child's parts with the Drama Wing of the University. Judy also plays the flute. Frances returned to the University when Judy started to school, and received her B. A. in Fine Arts in June, 1961, when she also was voted the top artist of the year. She is now teaching Art in the Junior High School, Hyattsville, Maryland, where the Trammells make their home, and is working on her M. A.

Upon arrival in Washington, I traveled to Baltimore, Maryland, once a week for two summers where I studied piano with Max Landow at the Peabody Conservatory; and while in government service I pursued my accompanying as an "enrichment" to office duties. Two musical experiences were outstanding, both occurring in 1927:

First - meeting the Cuban lyric soprano, Rosa Granada (in private life Rosa Geisha) who spent two weeks in Washington while arranging for her concert given there. She coached me in old Spanish sonatas and dances, and invited me to return with her to New York as her accompanist. This I was unable to do but ten years later she visited my husband and me when enroute from Paris, France and New York to Cuba, and gave us a private concert in our home. As long as Rosa lived she kept in touch with me and I have cherished the memory of her inspiration as well as of her beautiful voice.

Second - meeting the violinist, Andre Cataui, of the Egyptian Embassy, whom I accompanied during his years in Washington. He also organized a string quartet with myself as pianist, and together we played at diplomatic and other social functions. Andre owned a priceless "Amati" and in private rehearsals he played with me all the great concertos for violin. His artistry and the exceptional tone of his "Amati" linger in my memory.

In the same year, I met my future husband, Valentin Colonna of Rome, Italy, and Meeteetse, Wyoming - distinguished veteran of World War I, and artist, at the time Advertising Manager of the Wardman Construction Company. In his office there, one lone picture hung on the wall - a Belden photograph of himself in pre-war days, on horseback driving cattle in a September snowstorm. His first gift to me was two of his favorite "Russell" prints, and another half-dozen of them for a wedding gift. We were married in April, 1933, and had five years together. We lived in the Washington area except for a year spent in Florida.

Just before his death in September, 1938, he had a trip to Cody, Wyoming, where he was entertained by old friends. He probably over-indulged himself in his attempts to relive the old days in Wyoming, but returned home, happy to have revisited his favorite region of the world. In fact we were making plans to move to Cody when his sudden death changed that bright prospect.

In the summer of 1951 I made a trip to Lusk, Wyoming, on business, arriving by bus from the Nebraska terminal of the old C & NW and while riding over the hills and through the pines, it suddenly dawned on me how foolish it was to have spent more than 30 years in the Washington summer heat, and I vowed to myself that I had spent my last summer there. On this trip I talked with Chas. W. Pfeifer who several years previously, at my request, had sent me my credits from Jireh College, and he gave me renewed inspiration for further study.

I kept my vow. The next summer I was able to get extended leave, through the courtesy of my chief and an alumnus of Wyoming, Joe Bulik, to attend the University summer terms where I planned to test my scholastic ability after all those years. Summer school was a great success, and the following year, after 30 years in government service (36 years in the East), I retired and returned to the University to earn my degree.

When I became interested in Anthropology it was necessary to transfer to another university for credits, thus my choice of the University of New Mexico. Since then, I have made my home in Albuquerque, with an occasional visit to my nieces in Maryland and a few weeks in summertime to Laramie. One year I spent in the East in library and museum research on my long-range project - The Arapaho Indians - with two weeks on the Wind River Reservation. Otherwise, have been getting some experience in grass-roots politics, which is very revealing, after having lived so long in the nation's capitol.

Various Occupations:

Teacher of Primary grades, Jireh and Robertson, Wyoming.
 Teacher of Music, Sprague Piano School, Dayton, Ohio
 U. S. Government: Clerical status in Treasury Department,
 Federal Radio Commission and Federal Communications
 Commission. Professional status (based upon training
 and experience in government), in Board of Economic
 Warfare and Foreign Economic Administration, State
 Department and Central Intelligence Agency.
 Author: Several technical reports of Mineral Resources of
 various African countries, published by the U. S. Bureau
 of Mines.

JOSIAH S. WATSON, 1911-15

JUDSON P. WATSON, 1912-17

ERNEST S. WATSON, 1915-19

All three sons of Ella S. Watson graduated from Jireh College, and two of them, Josiah and Judson, remained for the College Freshman term.
 (Data furnished by Josiah and Ernest, 1959-62)

When Josiah was born (1896) his father, Rev. Josiah Prescott Watson was editor of the Sunday School Literature of the Christian Church and previously of The Herald of Gospel Liberty, and his mother was co-editor. They lived in Dayton, Ohio, until November 1906 then on a three-acre place at Shiloh four miles north in what is now built-up city, until March 1909. His father died there on May 20, 1908, five months after retiring as editor.

When his mother brought her three sons to Jireh, Josiah was 12 years old. His mother taught school at Keeline, Trestle, Valley View, and Chimney Rock, and ran the farm with such help as the boys could give.

After his Freshman year at Jireh, Josiah went to Defiance College Ohio, 1916-17, with the war's interruption. Then returned to Wyoming where on June 3, 1918 he was ordained at Jireh. He taught briefly at Kirtley, Young Woman and Jireh schools, with army time (all on this side) between,

two years clerking at the bank of Keeline, and working on his own homestead. He tried to do pastoral work, mostly without pay, from Kirtley to Glendo, and hoped he could spend his life with it, but was not able to carry through.

He next went to Hastings College, Nebraska, 1921-23, for a B. S. in Natural Science, then to the University of Nebraska 1923-25 for an M. S. in Biology.

Josiah married Margaret Jones, of Benkelman, Nebraska, on June 6, 1925 his commencement day. They have lived in Joliet, Illinois, where their six daughters were born. He taught in Joliet High School until 1932, then tried to carry on research in education in the Opportunity School at Joliet, both in residence and by correspondence. Between times he taught in Oakland City College, Indiana, and Billings Polytechnic, Montana.

Since 1943, he has worked as a heat treater in a coal mine equipment factory in Joliet, hardening and toughening coal-drilling tools, and has had to do such writing as he could on the side, nearly all of which is still in manuscript. That includes religious poetry and stories, and a history of religion.

A few of Josiah's poems, so characteristic of early 20th century style, are given below.

I Would Be True

I would be true, though there were none to trust me.
I would be pure, though there were none to care.
I would be strong, for life grows rich in suffering;
I would be brave, for it's Godlike to dare.

I would be true, for others need to trust me.
I would be pure, that men may learn to care.
I would be strong, to help relieve Earth's suffering;
I would be brave, for God needs souls who dare.

The Nobler Fight

There's a nobler fight than of club and sword,
More clean than of hate or greed,
Which the man who fights for a plundered hoard
Can not understand or heed.

There's a kinder fight for the souls of men,
And the man who lives by our God's high plan
Building joy where hates now leer;
Builds bit of Heaven here.

What is a Church?

What is a church? Is it four walls
To hide the world? A roof to hide the sky?
A mystic dark? Or silent halls
So numb that God and men pass by?

Is it a creed? A magic rite?
A faith that dares not understand?
A flickering symbol in the night?
The soul's reach for an unseen hand?

Or is it God and Man in love
Joining their hearts and strength to life
All life to worth and joy above
These mire-filled plains we blindly drift?

This Church is more than walls and roof,
And more than names upon a scroll.
Here men and women live the proof
That they are born of God's own soul.

Build true this Church in heart and life!
Build it in home and shop and mart.
Build here the love to end all strife,
With God to glorify each heart.

I Shall Not Pass Again

I shall not pass this way again;
My failures will remain
To mar and scar the souls of men
By all I've done in vain.
The kindly things I might have done
Will never cheer a heart.
The many friends I might have won
Will never be a part
Of life for me, nor I for them.
I shall not find one vanished gem.

I shall not pass this way again;
Each gladness will remain.
Each deed of kindness to men
Which has removed one pain,
Will live through all the coming years;
It's imprint can not change.
Each hour I may have freed from tears
Will nevermore grow strange
With night. Though high or low my ken,
I shall not pass this way again.

Recipe for Happiness

First, add a peck of sunshine to a basketful of smiles,
Then multiply it by some words of kindly cheer.
Subtract from it all gloom and grief and sweep them out in piles,
Then watch the total grow by canceling each fear.

Divide the swelling remnant by a hundred trusted friends;
Or better, make a thousand strangers partners of your soul;
And you will find each hour is rich with joy which never ends.
The sum of all its fractions will be greater than the whole.

Josiah's six daughters:

Frances (1926), Esther (1928), Ann (1930), Ruth (1941), Marguerite (1933), and Ella (1943). The three older daughters live in the West and the three younger in the East.

All six daughters had one year Junior College at Joliet. Frances and Esther had nurses' training at the Silver Cross Hospital, Joliet. Frances then went to Linfield College, McMinnville, Oregon where she met and married John R. Mickelson, now professor of chemistry at Portland State College. They have three sons and one daughter.

Esther practiced nursing in Chicago then went to Corvallis, Oregon where she met and married Bruce Nichols of Beaverton, Oregon, an accountant. Esther has operated a private kindergarten for the past three years. They have one son and two daughters.

Ann married a classmate at Junior College, Richard Paul Turley, specialist in poultry husbandry and they moved to Corvallis, Oregon. They had two sons and one daughter. Ann's second marriage to Wm. Furtick, specialist in plant research, took place in 1959.

Marguerite also married a Junior College classmate, Walter Sharp, Jr., of Joliet, a photographer. They live in Joliet and have two sons.

Ruth has made a special career of religious education. After Junior College, she had a four-year course at the Baptist Training School, Chicago, then a year as National B. Y. F. (Interne) working in Pennsylvania and New England, and next as director of Christian Education, LaGrange, Illinois. Following this, a three-year course at the University of Chicago for an M. S. degree in Religious Education. (1958) Since then has been director of Children's Work for the Rock River Conference (northern Illinois) of the Methodist Church, and in 1961 was elected for a three-year term as National President of Conference Directors.

Ella is a student at the Northern Illinois State University, combining primary teaching and world history.

Judson attended the University of Wyoming one semester in the fall of 1918 for officers training, and otherwise his education was obtained by correspondence. Judson and his mother studied law together using the LaSalle University's very thorough course, and Judson graduated and was admitted to the bar in May, 1926.

On May 18, 1924 he married Minerva Church and they lived on the homestead until 1929 when they moved to Lusk, where Judson has since practiced law. They now have a combined enterprise of law and insurance working together in the same office.

They have three children: Judson Palmer (1926), Minnette (1927) and Justine (1930). All three were sent to Sioux Falls College, South Dakota and are graduates of that college. J. Palmer married Beulah Mattison of Lusk, while he was serving in the U. S. Navy as medical corpsman stationed in Washington. After his service with the Navy he graduated from the Berkeley Baptist Seminary, California. And while a student there, he and Beulah helped organize the MacArthur Park Baptist Church at San Pablo, California, where they now live and work in partnership. They have two daughters.

Minnette married a classmate, Ray Anderton, of Hawarden, Iowa, and they live in the Los Angeles area where they both teach music. They have one son and one daughter.

Justine is now assistance Librarian at Sioux Falls, and is active in re-tarted children's work.

Ernest was only five years old when his family moved to Wyoming and thus his primary education was received in the state, "in the Keeline and other public schools in the county with mother as teacher."

Higher Education:

Hastings College (Presbyterian), Hastings, Nebraska, B. S. , 1925. Active in debate and oratory and served a student pastorate in the Methodist Church at Inland, Nebraska, during senior year.

University of Colorado School of Medicine, Denver, M. D. , 1929. Held a student pastorate in the Westminster Colorado Presbyterian Church during freshman year. Extern in St. Anthony's Hospital, Denver, 1927 to 1929 and intern 1929 to 1930.

Practice of Medicine:

1930 to 1931, general practice in Lusk, Wyoming.

1931 to 1932, obstetrics and pediatrics in the Aberdeen Clinic, Aberdeen, South Dakota.

1932 to 1939, general practice in Estelline, South Dakota.

1939 to present, general practice in the Watson Clinic, Brookings, South Dakota. The clinic was built in 1939. The staff also includes a surgeon, an ophthalmologist, and a radiologist.

Established the Annual Pastoral Counseling Institute at the University of South Dakota with the cooperation of the South Dakota Mental Health Association in 1950. This has been an annual affair and clergymen of all faiths participate in lectures by leaders in the field of pastoral counseling, sociology, and psychology.

Marriage:

December 17, 1949 to Faith Mary Goble. One adopted child, Wallace Duane Watson, now serving with the Army in Germany.

Memberships and special offices:

Member of the Third District Medical Society, the South Dakota State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the American Academy of General Practice. President of the South Dakota Mental Health Association, 1949-52, and medical director of the Association, 1952-59. Finance Chairman, First Methodist Church, Brookings, for ten years. Delegate to the National Association for Mental Health as a Board Member for two years. President-elect Brookings Kiwanis Club. Chairman Mental Health Committee, South Dakota Medical Association, 1958-59.

Hobbies: Photography and travel.

EDNA ZUMBRUNNEN AMMONS, 1914-17

The daughter of Jacob J. and Eva L. ZumBrunnen, of Kirtley, Wyoming.

Edna is a native Wyoming girl, born October 3, 1897, at Kirtley. After graduation from Jireh College, she taught four terms of country school, one in Nebraska and three in Wyoming. She attended the University of Wyoming six weeks during one summer.

Edna was married in 1920, and lost her husband in 1953. She has two children, Dorothy and Everett. Dorothy is married to Philip White, and they live in Fort Collins, Colorado. They have three daughters. Everett is married and lives in White Bear Lake, Minnesota. They have a daughter and a son. Everett is cost accountant at the Minneapolis Mining and Manufacturing Company.

Edna has lived in Denver for the past 13 years, and owns and operates a Cafeteria for the employees of the Ideal Laundry.

Data submitted January 18, 1961

ILLUSTRATIONS

PLATE I



Daniel B. Atkinson

PLATE II



Ruth Ford Atkinson

PLATE III



Jireh College.



Cornerstone.

PLATE IV



Jireh College Bell, bathed in "Old Glory."



Students and Faculty 1913-14. Glen Stevens, Earl Norris, D. B. Atkinson, Judson Watson, Josiah Watson, Elsie Whelan, Robert Pierce, Ray Hess, Albert Day, Maxine Townsend, Ruth Ford Atkinson, Bertha Thompson, Achsa Powell, Luella Kelley, Carrie Mayborn, Elvina Hansen, Lillie Hansen, Ruth Meyers, Margaret Pierce, Lois Atkinson.

PLATE V



Male Quartet 1915. Ray Thompson, George Grant, Ray Townsend, Laertes Grove.

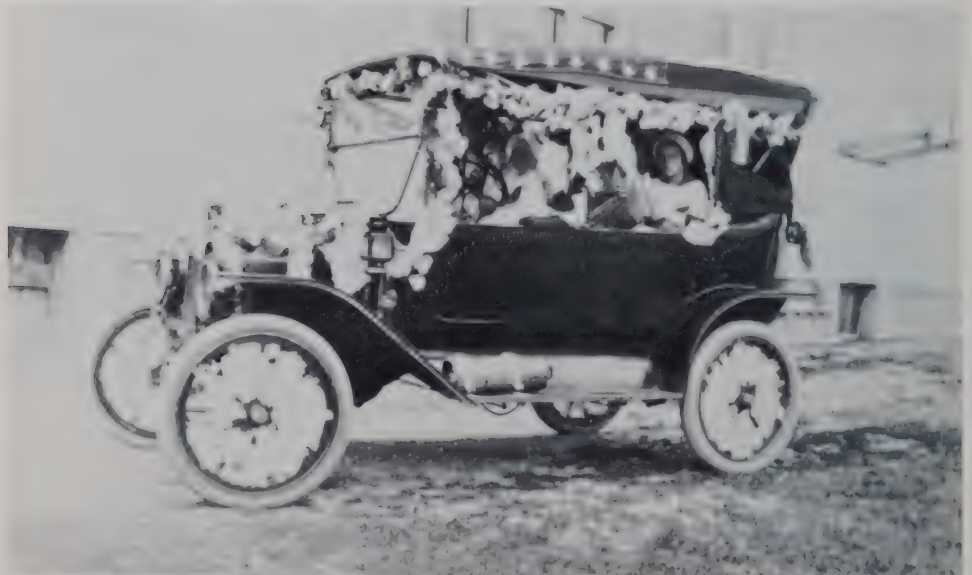


Students and Faculty 1914-15. Lyle Powell, Roy Thompson, Ray Thompson, Ruth Ford Atkinson, Dana Browning, Margaret Pierce, Elsie Whelan, Ray Hess, Earl Norris, Bertha Thompson, D. B. Atkinson, Achsa Powell, Jessie Ferbrache, Pauline Townsend, Bessie Day, Edna ZumBrunnen, Mary Weaver, Maxine Townsend, Judson Watson, Albert Day, (little) Miriam Atkinson, Josiah Watson, Kenneth Grove, Robert Pierce.

PLATE VI



Riders at Jireh College. Judson Watson, Margaret Pierce, Bertha Thompson, Albert Day, Achsa Powell, Lois Atkinson, Glen Stevens, Elsie Whelan, Earl Norris, Josiah Watson, Robert Pierce.



Winner of First Prize, July 4th Celebration.

PLATE VII



Leslie Cox and Eunice Meyers, 1914.



Eunice in "Exhibit" dress.



Bertha Thompson in "Rebecca" costume, 1912-13.

PLATE VIII



Girls' Basketball Team 1914-15. Bertha Thompson, Coach,
Lois Atkinson, Maxine Townsend, Elsie Whelan, Edna ZumBrunnen,
Pauline Townsend.

Basketball Players on Dormitory Steps 1919-20. June Humphrey and
Florence Fahy.

Boys' Basketball Team 1914-15. Ray Thompson, Coach,
Josiah Watson, Earl Norris, Lyle Powell, Glen Stevens, Albert Day,
Dana Browning.

PLATE IX



Public School Building.



Postoffice Building 1915 (note newly planted tree).



Rexroth Hotel and Knight Real Estate Bldg.
(James F. Wilson and Mother in front of hotel)

PLATE X



Players in "Mrs. Briggs Poultry Yard" 1916-17. (First player in rear unidentified), Ruth Meyers, Frank Fleming, Irene Reiber, Elsie Whelan, Maude Fullerton, Clara Whelan, Arthur Whelan, Naomi Meyers, Norma Norris, Roy Elder,



"Goldie Locks and the Three Bears" 1916-17. Mignon Atkinson, Miriam Atkinson, Hazel Fullerton, Mabel Alexander.

PLATE XI



Dardenella Players 1915-16. Fairy Murray, Lois Atkinson, Edna Zum-Brunnen, Margaret Runser, Emma Kuiper, Clara Davis, Margaret Pierce
Emma Brahms, Agnes Brahms, Ruth Meyers, Elsie Whelan.



The "Confederate General and Three Soldiers" 1917-18. Soldiers: Ernest Watson, Paul Powell, Herman Hart (?); General: Aaron Lincoln.
Campfire Girls in "Hiawatha" Costumes 1919-20. Mignon Atkinson and Jessie Grant.

PLATE XII



Arnauka Wheat - James F. Wilson as "marker" 1915.



Coast Bearded Barley - with new "markers" 1916.

PLATE XIII



The Juniors in the Game 1917. Ball Diamond on College Campus. At left the Alexander house. At right the Atkinson Dormitory.



Dairy Specialist speaking to Farm Bureau members, 1919.

PLATE XIV

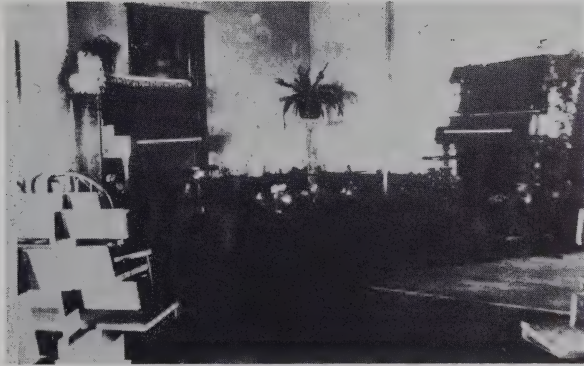


Former Dalzell house - occupied by the Pfeifer family since 1916.



Charles W. Pfeifer and Mrs. Pfeifer 1917.

PLATE XV



Stage set for the last Commencement 1920.

PLATE XVI



The old Townhouse, only building remaining on the Townsite.



The lone Tree on the Townsite.

PLATE XVII



The Steps facing West, 1962.

